The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, MAY 20, 1933

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Uncle Sam, Partner and Business Policeman

BACKED BY A CHEERING NATION, President Roosevelt plunges ahead in his world-wide battle against the depression.

"So far, so good," says the country, echoing the President's own warning that "we can not ballyhoo ourselves back to prosperity."

But what next? And how are all these tremendous plans going to work?

Observers are busy trying to figure out "where we are at" and where we are going.

Their interest centers in these big points of the program advanced by the President—the regulation of industry, controlled inflation to boost prices, stabilization of currencies, and the plan to lower tariff walls to stimulate world trade.

"Except for the country's growing confidence in Roosevelt himself," says the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, speaking for many papers, "some parts of the plan would seem fantastic and dangerous. But the country has confidence in Roosevelt."

Well, Who's Gaining?

—Sykes in the Philadelphia "Evening Public Ledger."

WIDE-SPREAD commendation meets the President's plan for a partnership with business to force the "unfair 10 per cent." to drop its disastrous competition.

"It is not particularly surprizing," says Bernard Kilgore in *The Wall Street Journal*, "that President Roosevelt's proposed partnership of government and business in economic planning seems to be meeting with general approval among industrial leaders, especially in those fields where competition has been of the fiercest cutthroat variety."

Such a partnership to-day "apparently holds few of the terrors which most certainly would have been ascribed to it a couple of short years ago. 'Competition may be all right,' agree the industrialists, 'but we can't go on like this.' And, of course, most of them can't." And Mr. Kilgore continues:

"The key to the approval of the Government's taking a share in planning for industry lies in the suspension of antitrust law application as it has been known in recent years. At the moment—and even, no doubt, in the long run—that might prove to be a good thing.

"But it is impossible to overlook the fact that various industries will have to pay a price, sooner or later, for their salvation—if salvation it turns out to be. And that price probably will be a louder government voice in industrial affairs even after the crisis has passed and, in all likelihood, restrictions in some form or other on industrial profits."

OF course, "private business is jealous of its own domain," says the Buffalo *Courier-Express*—

"But the situation about which the President is concerned is obviously of a malignant nature. Competition can not be considered the life of trade when, as the President says of the 'unfair 10 per cent.,' it takes the life out of its workers through 'starvation wages and long hours,' and spreads like a cancer through the industries affected. Government control for the regulation of this '10 per cent.' would seem to be not governmental interference in business but a proper exercise of governmental police power to preserve the business health.

"Accordingly, it may be said that wise laws to curb the racketeers in price-cutting would be generally approved. Obviously, the utmost care should be exercised in order that these laws might get the 'unfair 10 per cent.' without handicapping the legitimate 90 per cent. of business."

"INDUSTRY has long been demanding many of the changes contemplated by the President's economic plan," we are reminded by the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*. "It has asked for the privilege of sensible and sane cooperation, modification of the antitrust laws, and planned control." Then:

"If there is one thing that business does not want, if there is one thing that the country should not have, it is another uncontrolled boom. The inevitable consequence of it would be another depression. Therefore, it must be admitted that business recovery is going to be disciplined and controlled. President Roosevelt has said as much. The American people said as much last November.

"It is true that we are approaching momentous problems to-day from novel angles and with unheard-of freedom of thought. But at least we are thinking. American business, by cooperating with the President, might be able to secure a moderate, workable, and reasonable control largely of its own devising, such as a system of trade councils, and have the support of the Government. Or it may resist and get something worse.

"*The Commercial Appeal* does not believe in government competition with business, nor does it believe in government interference with business.

"But it does believe in government cooperation with business."

Pointing out that "not for profit but out of a compelling sense of social responsibility, Government is to help industry

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Some of the Shots Should Take Effect

—Hanny in the Philadelphia "Inquirer."

to do what industry has been unable to do for itself," the Omaha *Morning World-Herald* lists these aims as follows:

"To cure the destructive evils of a ruthlessly competitive capitalism, to curb overproduction, to insure justice for labor, to make the various parts of our economic system work together in harmony, to subordinate the greed and cunning of the individual to the common welfare.

"Whether we like it or not, that is revolutionary. Whether we like it or not, however, it seems necessary, unavoidable."

Now let us turn back to the President's own statements outlining his plans for industry. It will be recalled that in his speech to the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, he asked employers to raise wages to keep pace with rising commodity prices, for cooperation to end industrial chaos, and for national teamwork.

But it was in his second radio report to the nation that he strest the necessity for partnerships with the Government. He said:

"It is wholly wrong to call the measures that we have taken government control of farming, control of industry, and control of transportation. It is rather a partnership between government and farming and industry and transportation, not partnership in profits, for the profits would still go to the citizens, but rather a partnership in planning and partnership to see that the plans are carried out.

"Let me illustrate with an example. Take the cotton-goods industry. It is probably true that 90 per cent. of the cotton manufacturers would agree to eliminate starvation wages, would agree to stop long hours of employment, would agree to stop child labor, would agree to prevent an overproduction that would result in unsalable surpluses.

"But, what good is such an agreement if the other 10 per cent. of cotton manufacturers pay starvation wages, require long hours, employ children in their mills, and turn out burdensome surpluses?

"The unfair 10 per cent. could produce goods so cheaply that the fair 90 per cent. would be compelled to meet the unfair conditions. Here is where government comes in. Government ought to have the right, and will have the right, after surveying and planning for an industry to prevent, with the assistance of the overwhelming majority of that industry, unfair practise, and to enforce this agreement by the authority of government."

It is Mr. Roosevelt's efforts in the international field that interest many editors. For success here, asserts William H. Grimes, another writer for *The Wall Street Journal*, "is essential to complete success of the domestic measures." He explains:

"The Roosevelt Administration has undertaken a managed currency for the express purpose of raising commodity price-levels, and the President has affirmed his intention to use, so far as is necessary to this end, all the broad powers given to him in the Thomas inflation amendment.

"Now, the management of currency without the sympathies and cooperation of the rest of the world might prove a good deal like trying to manage an automobile while bystanders insisted on shooting holes in the tires.

"Specifically, without world agreement there might be a world competition in currency devaluation, and with each devaluation the currencies would tend to get further out of control of the managers.

"With such a race, the tariff and trade barriers instead of coming down would be thrown up the higher as each nation sought to protect its economy from the effects of the devalued currency and the cheapened exports of its neighbor. In this process the United States might be forced to take protective action. World trade under such circumstances could be carried on only with the utmost difficulty, and effect of the domestic measures which the President contemplates to raise employment would be progressively offset by further unemployment from this cause.

"This is not to say that any of these dire things are about to happen. They are so dire that they can happen only if the world is bent on committing suicide. Their citation here is merely in support of the thesis of exceedingly close connection between a domestic and international effort.

"It must be obvious that the effectuation of any such agreements as Mr. Roosevelt contemplates means that the last pretense of American economic isolation goes out of the window. There must inevitably go at the same time the pretense of political isolation."

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How Much More Do We Need?

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

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Open War in the Gran Chaco

SIRENS AND WHISTLES SHRIEKED and fireworks flared in the streets of Asuncion, capital of Paraguay.

Nevertheless, "the public remained comparatively calm. There was a notable absence of young men in the streets," the United Press tells us, reporting Paraguay's declaration of war on her sister South American Republic of Bolivia, as a result of the Gran Chaco boundary dispute.

This, incidentally, is the world's first such declaration since Honduras declared war on Germany on July 9, 1918.

Thus this century-old controversy, flaming with hostilities that have caused an estimated death-roll of 40,000 since last June, becomes an open state of war.

Now a new load of worry is placed on the League of Nations, already burdened with the Chino-Japanese and Peru-Colombian situations. And a further peace-making job confronts American Republics, which have been trying to pour oil on the troubled Paraguayan-Bolivian waters.

President Ayala of Paraguay declared a state of war to exist by virtue of power vested in him in March, and, a United Press dispatch from Asuncion continues:

"The declaration was based, according to the Presidential decree, 'on Bolivian aggression in violating the territorial integrity of Paraguay, beginning with the Bolivian attack on Fort Pitiantuta, June 15, 1932.' Failure of all peace efforts by the United States, Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Peru was cited as an additional motive.

"'Bolivia rejected [these efforts], demanding a large part of the Chaco territory before the opening of peace negotiations.' the Presidential decree said."

To President Ayala's charges, the Bolivian foreign office replied in a message cabled to the League of Nations. As reported in the New York *Times*, this message criticizes Paraguay for "declaring war on Bolivia when new efforts for peace are being initiated," and adds: "Bolivia denounces Paraguay for having precipitated the conflict, and now for obstructing the way to a peaceful solution."

AN unofficial but none-the-less sanguinary war has been in progress between Bolivia and Paraguay since June, following the Fort Pitiantuta attack, says the United Press, describing the background of the situation:

"The Chaco dispute is the outgrowth of a divergence of opinion regarding the treaty of 1810, when the Spanish colonies in South America were separating from Spain. Bolivia insists that the Chaco territory belongs to her by virtue of the lines of demarcation laid down in the treaty. Paraguay, on the other hand, claims that her national boundary line takes in much of the Chaco territory. Intermittent fighting has been going on for half a century.

"Possession of the Chaco territory would be of prime importance to Bolivia, because it would give her an outlet to the sea by way of the Paraguay River, which borders the area on the north.

"The Chaco is a formless wilderness, so vast that parts of it lie in Argentina, Bolivia, and Paraguay. The disputed territory is 300,000 square miles of swamps, forests and plains."

South American editorial opinion cabled to THE DIGEST inclines to a critical view of Bolivia's stand. *La Prensa*, of Buenos Aires, taking a broad view of diplomatic maneuvers preceding the declaration of war, seems to doubt that attempts at pacification were well conducted. And *El Mercurio* of Santiago, Chile, declares: "Unfortunately, the refusal of Bolivia to accept mediation efforts, when that country knew that Paraguay had not insisted in her previous objections, leaves no point worthy of mention on the Bolivian side. The years to come will demonstrate that Bolivia's big error was in refusing the friendly cooperation of nations which acted with impartiality and sincerity, believing it possible to end an opprobrious war."

The Naval-Cuts Battle

"A LOT OF DECEASED ADMIRALS must be turning over in their graves," opines the Baltimore *Evening Sun* as it contemplates pending economies in the Navy Department.

This branch of our national defense will have to live on $270,000,000 during the fiscal year beginning July 1. The budget reduction to be made amounts to between $53,000,000 and $55,000,000.

Deep and wide-spread difference of opinion arises from this move. In some quarters it is hailed as a wise and timely economy. But elsewhere is heard the cry of "Penny wise, pound foolish!"

Altho the cuts have not been worked out in detail, these slashes have been tentatively slated.

The fleet may be placed on a rotating basis, with one-third of its ships laid up at a time for repairs.

Cutting of Navy personnel by from 750 to 1,000 officers and 2,000 men is proposed, as well as a Marine Corps reduction of 150 officers and 343 men.

A shutdown of Atlantic coast and Chicago Naval Training Stations is in the offing, as well as reductions in civilian personnel at Navy yards.

The closing of the Portsmouth, Boston, and Charleston Navy Yards, however, according to the New York *Herald Tribune*, is "contingent upon whether provision is made in the public-works program for naval construction."

First announcement of these cuts was followed by the news that Secretary of the Navy Swanson had ordered, according to *The Herald Tribune*, "a study of means to reorganize the Navy Department and amalgamate the line of the Navy, the Marine Corps and some of the various staff corps, with a view to finding ways to cut costs and preserve efficiency."

Such a reorganization would be the sixth in the history of our Navy, says the New York *Times*.

Mixed emotions have been aroused by this move. Under the heading, "Perilous Naval Economy," the Washington *Evening Star* declares:

"The American people will wonder as they learn of a proposed $53,000,000 cut in the next year's naval appropriations whether that is sound budgeting, world conditions being what they are.

"No final details for working out the enforced economies have been completely approved by the Navy Department, but the tentative suggestions indicate plainly enough the havoc that will be wrought in our already under-treaty-basis fleet."

AND a further critical note is sounded by the Washington *Post:*

"This question ought to be considered from two different angles. The personnel of both the Army and Navy is below the minimum requirements for an effective machine of national defense. Furthermore, the Government is fighting a battle against unemployment. A vast program of public works is about to be submitted to Congress to afford relief to the jobless. What is the advantage of destroying jobs that are of vital importance to the country's welfare and creating more jobs for the mere purpose of affording work?"

Elsewhere, however, there is approval, such as that voiced by the Baltimore *Sun*, when it says:

"There was a great deal of breast-beating in Washington during the Hoover Administration about the reduction of naval expenditures. But when all was said and done, the figures showed a cut of $37,000,000 in the presence of the most drastic shrinkage our national revenues had ever known.

"Now President Roosevelt has ordered Secretary Swanson to take $53,000,000 out of the allowance made for the Navy, and Mr. Swanson is setting about the task. On its face this would appear to be one of the most impressive economy moves the new Administration has initiated. Nothing has happened in the way of service economy in recent years to compare with it except the Presidential order to cut the military expenditures of the War Department by $90,000,000."

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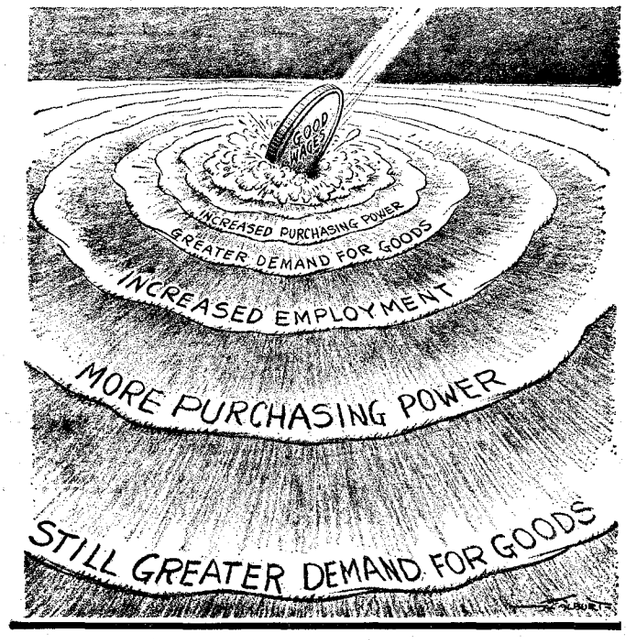
Routing Depression's Forces on Many Fronts

ARE THOSE HAPPY DAYS we've been singing about here (or almost here) again?

There are straws in the wind—and those who go in for divining by such signs believe that they mean business this time. But most of them voice their belief cautiously. As S. J. Duncan-Clark remarks in a Chicago dispatch to the New York *Times*, "the wishful whistling of the optimist has been heard so frequently in the last three years, and with so little justifying reason, that the public is inclined to be skeptical of any portents upon which the unconquerable spirit of hope attempts to base prediction of improving times.

"There is, however, a difference among straws in the wind. Some are more substantial than others, and while one straw is



The Way It Works

—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

too slim a basis upon which to build confident prophecy, that which is noted here has certain characteristics which seem to give it encouraging value."

THESE straws are blowing about from all sections of the country, and they are of two sorts—

Reports of factories reopening, of hundreds of thousands of men returning to work, of pay increases, in response to President Roosevelt's plea, of heavier buying in many lines, North, East, South, West. These are positive straws.

But there are negative straws—reports of decreasing relief needs in many centers. A recent Associated Press survey in *The Christian Science Monitor* shows such a falling off in San Francisco, Detroit, Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, New York, Columbia, South Carolina, Atlanta, Dallas, Tulsa, Charlotte, North Carolina, Louisville, Raleigh, North Carolina, Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

All of these encouraging reports of increasing business and decreasing distress lead the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* to observe:

"There is little basis for unrestrained optimism in these portents. The road ahead will be hard and stony at best. But there is enough of cheer to put the croakers on the defensive, and that is something."

Of all the good business news published recently, the increases in jobs and pay are, perhaps, the happiest items. For the wage-boosts President Roosevelt is generally considered directly responsible. Speaking before the United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington recently, he said:

"During the past few weeks we have witnessed with a slight but definite upturn in most industries a simultaneous rise on most commodity prices. Past experience indicates that when the price level begins to rise after a long period of declining commodity prices, wages which have been previously curtailed lag behind the rise in the price level.

"That result has in the past imposed upon those who labor an unfair burden; has prevented their just and equitable share in the profits of industry and has limited the purchasing power of the overwhelming majority of our population.

"I, therefore, ask you, who represent in all probability the majority of the employers of the nation, to refrain from further reduction in the wages of your employees, and I ask you also to increase your wage scales in conformity with and simultaneous with the rise of the level of commodity prices in so far as this lies within your power."

THE response was almost immediate. The first gun in the following bombardment of the depression was fired by representatives of some 56,000 manufacturers, who are laying plans, according to a copyrighted Associated Press dispatch, to return 3,000,000 men to work. This is intended to supplement legislation proposed to aid industry by easing the antitrust laws. The manufacturers' plan, according to the Associated Press, "has been approved by a steering committee representing the Association of National Manufacturers, and in addition received indorsement by a 9 to 1 vote from the Committee of the Nation, composed of more than 700 leaders of the national life banded together to chart a way upward from the depression."

But this is a plan for the future. Let us consider what has already happened. At just about this same time, the American Federation of Labor was reporting in its April business survey, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"Confidence has been temporarily improved in this country, both by 'strong government measures to meet the emergency and by prospects for the World Economic Conference.'

"Steel production, which fell to 15 per cent. of capacity during the crisis, it said, rose to 29 per cent. by April 29, and automobile production, which had dropt to the low mark of 11,000 cars weekly, jumped beyond expectations to 49,000 late in April.

"'The price decline has been checked by ending the strain of keeping our currency on the gold par,' the Federation added 'Prospects of inflation have tended to start buying and to raise the general price level slightly; the wholesale price index has risen from 60.1 at the first of April to 60.4 in the week of April 22.'

"These favorable factors, the Federation said, 'have put several hundred thousand men back to work,' but it warned that after the spring season was over it was probable that business would continue downward unless government measures turn the tide."

MEANWHILE, New York State was reporting through Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner, that April employment increased 2.7 per cent. over March, and pay-rolls 4.4 per cent.

As for the individual firms that have raised pay, it is practically impossible to keep up with them and with the number of employees benefited. The answer to the President's appeal was reported in United Press dispatches "from widely separated cities, which told of rises of from 5 to 12½ per cent. Supplementing reports of more pay for 50,000 men in twenty-five States, such industrial centers as Cleveland, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, and Lowell, Massachusetts, sent news of higher wages in automotive, banking, ice-cream manufacturing, dress manufacturing, silk-mill, and chain cafeteria lines."

And this excerpt from the New York *Evening Post* elaborates the same theme:

"Tens of thousands of employees will now have increases, according to notices by industrial concerns with plants in many

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States. One Stock Exchange firm, J. S. Bache & Company, is giving a 10 per cent. increase to all who were employed before January 1, saying that this is in line with President Roosevelt's program and in recognition of loyalty. The firm has 700 employees in thirty-one offices throughout the country.

"More than 10,000 persons in twenty-five States will have a 5 per cent. increase, it is announced by E. L. Cord, chairman of the board of the Cord Corporation, who said the corporation proposes to support the President in his program for raising purchasing power.

"Other announcements of increases follow:

"Norfolk Tire and Rubber Company, 'a bonus of 5 per cent. on weekly earnings.'

"More than 700 employees of the Planters Nut and Chocolate Company at Suffolk, Virginia, will receive a 20 per cent. increase.

"A 10 per cent. raise in wages for employees of the Armstrong Rubber Company, tire manufacturers of New Haven, benefiting 260 men.

"Piedmont textile mills, 10 per cent. for more than 9,000 employees in mills at Greenville, Greenwood, Ninety-six, Woodruff, Renfrew, Liberty, Simpsonville, Easley, and Fountain Inn, South Carolina."

THUS it is evident, says the Charlotte *Observer*, "how radically in reverse to past procedure is [President Roosevelt's] new admonition and this apparently strange theory of economics which he is advancing." Further:

"But when one carefully scrutinizes the inside of his proposition, it becomes more logical than it appears on the surface. What the President is driving at is that this country's buying power must be helped up. That one motive dominates all of his policies so far inaugurated."

But *The Ohio State Journal* of Columbus is not so sure, and warns us:

"Such a thing has never happened and never will. Neither private industry nor even the Government can or will adopt such a procedure. Industries and governmental subdivisions alike, for the most part, have incurred deficits in recent years. Both will seek to dissolve these deficits with the first increases in income.

"Wage increases will come later as a matter of economic decency and necessity."

Breaking down the situation to particular sections and industries, the outlook seems no less hopeful.

From Chicago, via the United Press, we learn of "bright prospects for an immediate expansion in home-building."

Thirty days of legal beer are credited with boosting various departments of the hotel and restaurant business by $20,000,000, according to the Ahrens Publishing Company, publishers of *Hotel Management*, *Restaurant Management*, and *Hotel World-Review*.

John A. Crone, a correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, reports brighter skies over the hide, leather, and shoe worlds, and improvements in commodity markets. And Owen L. Scott of the same news service, tells what is happening to agriculture:

"Events in the commodity markets since the first of March have added approximately $500,000,000 to the paper wealth of the American farmer. Wheat has accounted for over $100,000,000 of this upturn, corn for about $300,000,000, and live stock and miscellaneous grains for the remainder."

The automobile outlook is better, too, but that is treated in more detail in the "Investments and Finance" department of this issue.

Several dispatches to the New York *Times* report improvement by sections. In a dispatch from Buffalo, for example, we read:

"Steel-ingot production has advanced to 35 per cent. of mill capacity, compared with 17 per cent. in March.

"Flour production is 30 per cent. above the record for March, 1932.

"Registration of new automobiles is 10.6 per cent. greater than in March, 1932.

"Aircraft production is maintaining employment up to the average of the last five years and orders assure continuance on this basis for the next six months, at least."

FROM Belle Fourche, South Dakota, comes word that wool, wheat, and sugar-beets are looking up in the Dakotas, Montana, and Minnesota. For example:

"The total farm stocks of wheat in Minnesota, Montana, North and South Dakota on May 1 were nearly 83,000,000 bushels, compared with 25,400,000 bushels in 1932, and approximately 47,000,000 bushels in 1931.

"Multiply this quantity of wheat, a cash crop, by a price that has more than doubled in two weeks and you have some index of the upward trend."

A Word to the Wise

—Temple in the New Orleans "Times-Picayune."

AS for the South, Thomas Fauntleroy writes to *The Times* from Memphis:

"With cotton topping eight cents a pound for the first time in nearly a year, and prospects for a good crop bright, the farmers of the lower Mississippi Valley, for the first time in two years, are beginning to see daylight.

"Arkansas was crippled for several weeks because of the bank moratorium and, in a smaller way, Mississippi was also affected. Banking troubles in New Orleans affected South Mississippi. That situation has been straightened out.

"The return to Tennessee of beer on May 1 helped to spur activity. The railroads were favored particularly, and Memphis is a large railroad center.

"By far the most responsive industry to the nation-wide return of beer is the lumber business. Since Memphis is the hardwood capital of the United States, the beer act brought on a spurt which has sent lumber up from $2 to $5 a thousand, and has reopened many of the mills in North Mississippi."

"There is ground for hope," the Philadelphia *Bulletin* concludes conservatively. "There is a definite rallying from brooding fear." And—

"There is a new willingness to develop faith. It would be silly to pretend that the depression has been entirely psychological, or that the nation can get out of it by a daily recital of the 'growing better' lines. But there has been a psychological factor of evil, and if that can be eliminated or largely overcome, the patient will be better able to profit by the remedies for the real disorder which may be prescribed and applied."

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On Strike "to Starve the Nation"

BUY NOTHING, SELL NOTHING, PAY NOTHING! Such, in a nutshell, was the basic aim of the Farmers' Strike, called for May 13, "to starve the nation" into complying with the legislative demands of the National Farmers' Holiday Association.

Assembled at the State Fair Grounds in Des Moines, on May 4, delegates from twenty-one States, representing a militant farm minority, grimly supported the radical leaders.

"If 70 per cent. of you fellows leave your stuff in the barnyard for six days, and then don't find that you get consideration and cost of production," said John Chalmers, president of the Iowa Holiday Association, in urging this strike, "I will be willing to eat a bale of hay!"

That bale of hay must be consumed by now, if we may trust the forecast of our daily press. Newspapers of every shade of opinion assure us that, from the very moment it was announced, this farmers' strike was foredoomed to failure. Sympathetic to the agricultural toilers, recognizing that "the farmers deserve sympathy for they have suffered longest and worst in this depression," the Washington *News*, editorial spokesman for the liberal Scripps-Howard chain, nevertheless points out fatal tactical flaws in the farm strike:

Nobody to Strike Against

—Shoemaker in the Chicago "Daily News."

"1. Never strike unless you have a fighting chance to win.

"2. A successful strike would require organization in most agricultural States, which the N. F. H. A. does not have.

"3. A successful farm strike would require a sympathetic strike by transportation unions and ability to limit strike-breaking trucks. The N. F. H. A. has not such preparations.

"4. A farm strike could not succeed without public support. With most city workers either unemployed, on part time, or getting only sweated wages, to-day, industrial labor would join with bankers, merchants, and middlemen to defeat farmers who were trying to starve them.

"5. Never strike for a concession which would destroy you if granted. If the N. F. H. A. demand for a guaranteed profit were granted, farm products would glut the market until they were valueless; meanwhile industry would ask and probably receive the same guaranty on the price of goods the farmer buys, thus leaving him poorer for winning his strike."

"FUTILE, foolish, preposterous!" reecho papers from widely distant points. To the farmers the Rochester *Democrat and Chronicle* recalls the words of Calvin Coolidge, uttered at the time of the Boston police strike: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, any time."

Milo Reno and A. C. Townley, of National Nonpartizan League fame, are said by the Chicago *Daily News* to be responsible for the demands of the so-called "holiday" movement. Here, according to *The News*, is their program:

"Farmers, they say, must be guaranteed prices equal to the cost of production for all farm products sold in domestic markets; the Frazier bill to refinance farm mortgages for long terms at low rates of interest and the Wheeler bill remonetizing silver must be passed; the soldiers' bonus must be paid and treasury certificates issued in payment; inheritance, income, and gift taxes must be increased."

Another "Bonus Army"

THE LARGEST HOUSE-PARTY of the new season in Washington.

So the society editors might describe the latest visit of the "bonus army" to our national Capital.

Some thousands of brawny, toughened, footsore men from the big open spaces trudge along Pennsylvania Avenue, to follow the account of the Washington *Post*, rub tattered sleeves across grim mouths, and ask where their next meal is coming from.

Tactfully and courteously they were directed to Fort Hunt, some twelve miles down the Mount Vernon boulevard from Washington, where the Government generously provided them bed and board for a week. The only string to the generosity of this "new deal" gesture was that all these tattered guests of the Government should disperse at the conclusion of their week's stay—by this Saturday.

How the Roosevelt Administration has sought to turn the bonus army into a more or less peaceful social function is explained by Edmund G. Monk of the Washington *Post:*

"The Roosevelt Administration figuratively opened the District's gates to an 'orderly' bonus-army gathering to demand more from its native land than did the tatterdemalion legions who finally left the Capital last year with troops and tear gas at their heels.

"The 'new deal' gesture came as the climax to a series of conferences between Col. Louis M. Howe, secretary to President Roosevelt, and the Veterans National Liaison committee, composed of five veterans of the World War and of the bonus campaign last year."

"NO more bonus armies!" Such is the resounding shout broadcast by a majority of newspapers. The Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal and Star* warns the country against encouraging these demonstrations at Washington:

"Our system of government does not contemplate direct action of this sort. If an army can go to Washington and influence the President and Congress, it has taken unfair advantage of the people who stay at home and depend upon their elected representatives to protect their interests.

"Moreover, the success of one army would pave the way to invasions by all kinds of armies interested in all sorts of causes."

To the outspoken Camden *Courier-Post*, President Roosevelt's tact and firmness are deserving of praise:

"President Roosevelt is on record as opposing payment of the bonus. . . . But what has he done regarding the bonus march? Franklin D. Roosevelt has not been shivering in his boots because a group of veterans . . . exercise a constitutional right."

However, warns the Republican Charleston (W. Va.) *Mail*, the welcome given to the bonus marchers suggests unpleasant possibilities:

"What about other noisy minorities demanding special favors from the Federal Government?

"There are the farmers, labor organizations, Communists, 'hunger marchers,' and various other elements insisting upon handouts of one kind or another.

"Can the Government logically refuse to treat these with less consideration than that shown the veterans?"

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Mrs. Pinchot Backs the "Baby Strikers"

IT WAS THE TERRIBLE PLIGHT of Mildred Sweeney and hundreds like her that sent the Governor's wife to join the picket line of the "baby strikers."

Parading in a bright red coat, Mrs. Gifford Pinchot not only exprest her own indignation at "incredible" sweat-shop conditions in Pennsylvania, but she also dramatized a situation that has aroused the nation.

Mildred Sweeney's story is typical. She is "a thin, snub-nosed little Irish girl, who ought to be thinking of nothing more serious than basket-ball," writes Dorothy Roe in an article copyrighted by Universal Service—

"But Mildred, at fifteen, has been the sole support of a family of ten for the last year.

"From seven o'clock in the morning until five in the evening, Mildred trimmed shirts in a factory in Allentown.

"The highest wages she made in one week for all her long hours of work was $1.10.

"One week she made just five cents.

"Other weeks she would come home, too tired to eat, with fifty or seventy-five cents to show for the week's work.

"Mildred is just one of the hundreds of child workers now on strike against the unbelievable conditions under which they have been working in the garment factories of Allentown and Northampton.

"They walked the streets of this little factory city to-day, a hopeless, frightened caravan, protesting against a labor situation they can understand only vaguely.

"An American tragedy was enacted in the streets of this smoky factory town.

"Children with tired, pale faces and work-worn hands paraded with placards on their backs in front of garment factories where they had worked from before dawn until late at night for a few pennies a day.

"Inside the factories other hundreds of children stayed desperately at their tasks, afraid to join the daring group who had walked out of these 1933 sweat-shops in a strike which has focused national attention on child-labor conditions in the factory towns of Pennsylvania.

"Victims of a new sweat-shop system which sprung up throughout the East as employers were driven out of cities by the high rents, these children of the depression, whose playmates are poverty and the constant fear of starvation, met in a bare auditorium in Allentown, to cheer each other on in their fight for a living wage. They tried to hide the terror in their hearts by singing brave songs taught them by their union organizers.

"They told stories of working from ten to fifteen hours a day in ill-lighted, badly ventilated factories, sewing buttonholes in shirts, pushing heavy gas irons, trimming collars at wages ranging from a few cents a week to $3 or $4."

International

"We Must Fight Our Economic Revolution Now"

Declares Mrs. Gifford Pinchot (second from the right), wife of Pennsylvania's Governor. Here she is shown marching in the picket line of the "baby strikers" at Allentown.

If the "baby strikers" were a little timid at first, that was before they found an ally in the First Lady of the State. When she joined them, their hopes and courage soared.

"Clad in a bright red costume and wearing a streamer that proclaimed her a 'striker,' she walked arm in arm with girls and boys in their teens," writes a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer:*

"She assured these youngsters that she was with them in the fight to end labor conditions under which they have been toiling long hours each week for 'death wages.'

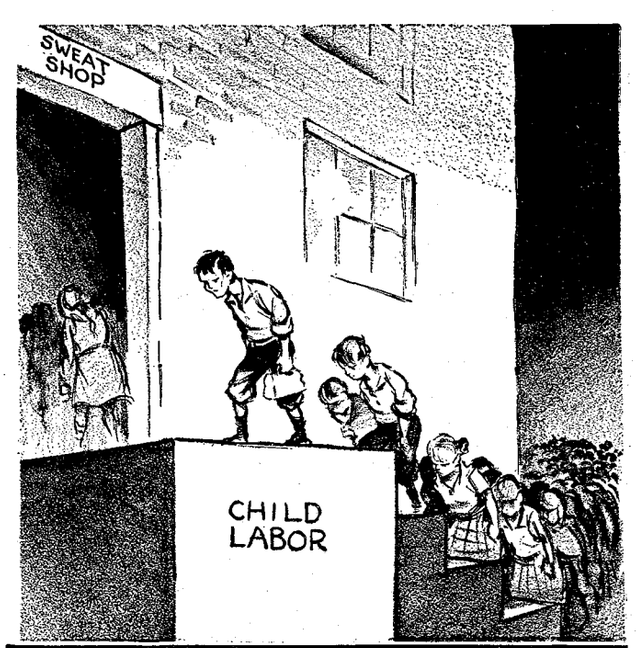
"She is with them also, she said, to stamp out the even more vicious conditions alleged by the girls—improper advances forced upon them by employers, advances the girls were forced to accept because they needed their jobs so much.

"Hearing that girls were taken out of Pennsylvania to 'entertain' customers of the mills at week-end parties in New York, Mrs. Pinchot exprest the opinion that there are grounds for prosecution under the white-slave act."

As she voiced her protest, the State General Assembly adopted a resolution for a legislative investigation. "Prosecutions would be far more effective than parades in cleaning up shocking conditions," declares the Pittsburgh *Post-Gazette.*

"This," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "is the sort of thing that breeds anarchy."

Many editors again stress the need for child-labor legislation, or argue for the minimum-wage legislation recently urged upon the Governors of thirteen big industrial States by President Roosevelt.



Some People Are Still at Work

—Bishop in the St. Louis "Star and Times."

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For a "Tariff Truce" to Halt Trade War

WHAT'S ALL THIS TALK about an international tariff truce?

How will it affect the average man, whose head already is swirling with the controversies over the gold standard, depreciated currencies, inflation, deflation, and what not?

As the press reports country after country falling in line with President Roosevelt's invitation to the world to call off the tariff war pending a permanent settlement at the Economic Conference meeting in London next month, American interest in the plan increases.

What is back of it all?

Mr. Roosevelt hopes to persuade the nations not to push their tariff walls any higher than they are now. Admittedly, the United States has, in the past, been a leader in this practise. But now, in the hope of arriving at a permanent settlement of the trade war, thus combating the depression, the President wants a truce declared.

For higher tariff walls would end the advantage our exports have gained since we abandoned the gold standard. Europeans now find, as Arthur Brisbane explains in the New York *American*, that our departure from the gold standard "makes dollars cheaper, making it easier for foreigners to buy American goods. That means competition for Europe."

WHILE we clung to the gold standard other countries with depreciated currencies could climb our tariff walls with their goods. But now the situation is changed. How it works out is made clear by Bernard Kilgore, writing in *The Wall Street Journal*.

"When the United States stood firmly on gold there was heated talk on Capitol Hill about how wily foreigners had chiseled further into American markets by allowing or forcing their currencies to depreciate. Now the shoe is on the other foot.

"It is perfectly true that depreciating currencies can play hob with carefully-worked-out tariff walls, built up on some kind of a protective scheme.

"For instance, if Country A wants to build up its step-ladder industry but still realizes it can't produce all the step-ladders it needs, it figures out how much more it costs to produce them at home than it does, perhaps, in Country B and Country C, which are, we assume, big step-ladder exporters.

"Then the Government in A puts a duty on imported step-ladders that is supposed to 'equalize' the cost of production at home and abroad, thus giving the domestic industry something usually referred to as a square deal.

"Then comes along a world-wide upset in the gold standard and money systems. If Country A stays on the gold standard and B and C go off and their money depreciates, then their cost of producing step-ladders for export declines theoretically, in terms of gold because labor, materials, and perhaps transportation can be bought by the step-ladder companies at about the usual levels but with depreciated money.

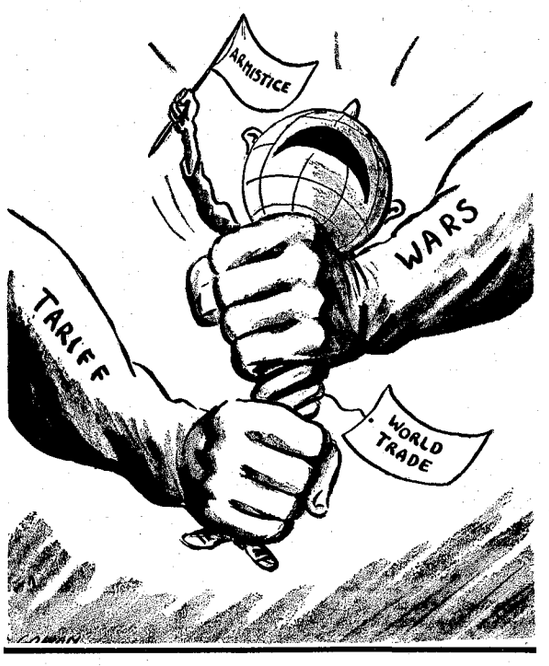
"In the meantime, Country A's struggling step-ladder industry has to pay its hired help and its material suppliers in gold-standard currency. The net result is that costs of production, in terms of gold or A's currency, aren't 'equalized' any more. Foreigners can reduce selling prices, presumably, and do a little throat-cutting."

And then Mr. Kilgore throws more light on the tariff situation:

"The trouble with trying to keep tariffs moved up in step with currency fluctuations is that the advantage gained by a country whose money value is declining is essentially a temporary advantage. Sooner or later its wage-scales, cost of materials, and other production expenses will tend to rise as an offset to its currency depreciation.

"Furthermore, all nations are buyers in world markets as well as sellers, and a less valuable currency makes imported stuff cost more. This, in turn, tends to put some kinds of prices up at home.

"As long as a currency depreciates faster in terms of foreign money than it does in terms of goods and services at home, then there is benefit—in one direction—as far as markets abroad are concerned. But this can't go on forever. There is, in other words, a vast difference between a *depreciating* currency and a *depreciated* currency."



Disarmament Needed Here, Too

—Cowan in the Boston "Transcript."

AND so the tariff truce proposed by President Roosevelt "is intended," says the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, "as a temporary bridge between the unsatisfactory present and the economic paradise of the future which the conference is supposed to usher in.

"The United States, which has been perhaps the outstanding exponent of tariff protection, by this proposal serves concrete notice on the world of a willingness now to take leadership in an opposite direction."

But support for the President's plan, here or abroad, is by no means unanimous. Several nations hedge their acceptances with reservations. Washington felt heartened, however, when Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain, after a period of uncertainty, announced that there was every prospect of an Anglo-American agreement.

"Mr. MacDonald's announcement, even tho qualified, was regarded as removing the principal obstacle to an economic armistice," writes Theodore C. Wallen, Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*. Explaining the situation on the day of the British announcement, May 9, Mr. Wallen continues:

"Altho only France and Belgium have officially given their response to the American suggestion, the State Department exprest confidence that not only Great Britain but Italy, Japan, Germany, Holland, and China were certain now to acquiesce.

"France accepted with reservations and Belgium unconditionally, in the hope that all other countries would join in. The reservations made by France and contemplated by Great Britain allow for import surtaxes, or temporary tariff increases to offset the effects of the depreciated and fluctuating dollar."

"The tariff truce," Mr. Wallen explains, "at the least is expected to decrease the number of tariff rises which have been reported by the hundreds during each week of the last month—

"How it will affect current negotiations of bilateral trade agreements remains to be explained. British reports indicate that agreement is being reached to allow Great Britain to continue negotiations on which it has already embarked, but to halt the opening of new negotiations.

"On the other hand Secretary Hull has publicly taken the position here that bilateral trade agreements, even if negotiations on them are just about to begin, are not necessarily in violation of the truce idea if they do not place new barriers in the way of international trade."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

No plan to restore prosperity will work if the people can't.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Because millionaires wouldn't divide, they've ceased to multiply.—*Atlanta Journal.*

The greatest menace in trying times is our propensity to quit trying.—*New Orleans States.*

The country is behind you, Mr. President, but don't let it get too far behind.—*Erie Times.*

No wonder the death-rate is lower in hard times. A man hates to quit while he's loser.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

It is a strange world in which an increase in the cost of living is hailed with delight.—*Boston Transcript.*

China is very valuable to Japan. It offers the Japanese a place to go when they want to practise the art of self-defense.—*San Diego Union.*

In England they punctuate their proclamations with "God Save the King." Over here everybody is trying to save the jack.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

We notice that many of the stocks listed in the financial sections are followed by *pf*, and we sometimes wonder if this doesn't mean *pffft.*—*Judge.*

It is only a question of time until the Reconstruction Finance Corporation runs out of money, but it ought to retain a lot of beautiful friendships.—*San Diego Union.*

Maybe it is a good idea for every gold dollar to have a silver lining. All we know is that the man who said money isn't everything is getting righter every minute.—*The New Yorker.*

Ask Dad, He Knows

—Summers in the Cleveland "News."

We aren't very well up on international affairs, conferences, and that sort of thing, but we have a sort of hunch that it might be possible to get rid of the arms and the bust at the same time.—*Boston Herald.*

The Chicago World's Fair, it is said, will cover hundreds of acres, which seems fair enough—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

But the fellows who can't raise money for the teachers somehow dig up enough for their own salaries.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

Several big tire companies increased prices yesterday. Tires are specially designed to feel the effects of inflation.—*San Diego Union.*

Second strike has been called by the National Farmers' Holiday Association. Now suppose a third strike is called?—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

The Anglo-Argentine trade treaty is explained as utilizing frozen beef to unfreeze credits. Also to freeze out Uncle Sam.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

A psychologist claims to tell a subject's disposition from his way of walking. The genuine peace-lover, of course, will be pigeon-toed.—*Detroit News.*

It is all very well for President Roosevelt to talk in baseball terms, but he needs to be studying up on his poker in preparation for that conference with Europe.—*Boston Globe.*

The lambs will soon be frisking again in Wall Street, predicts an optimist of the season. Well, that ought to make things a lot pleasanter for them. The last time they were in there, as we recall it, they were only the objects of the frisking.—*Boston Herald.*

The world also makes a path to your door if you give it better clap-trap.—*Huntington (Ind.) Herald-Press.*

Japan thinks it's a picnic now, but wait till she lends China the money to pay the indemnity.—*Muskogee Phœnix.*

The action has been prompt, as Mr. Roosevelt promised. Now let's have the reaction.—*Cedar Falls (Iowa) Record.*

"Surplus of Good Steers"—head-line in live-stock paper. And of bum ones too, if you ask us.—*Dunbar's Weekly (Phœnix).*

To-day, when you say that a man's word is as good as his bond, it's rather a doubtful compliment.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

Business is on the upswing, and sooner or later Old Man Depression is going to get his chin in the way.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

The big trouble with disarmament talk is that every nation wants the last sword.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

It seems quite apparent from Iowa reports that the farmers out there have no time to fool with farming.—*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch.*

The abolition of the Federal Farm Board is now complete, with the trifling exception of its $350,000,000 deficit.—*San Diego Union.*

Pupils at many schools now receive sun-ray treatment. They declare that it is much pleasanter to take than the old-fashioned method of tanning.—*The Humorist (London).*

Dr. Hrdlicka says that low-brows are as intelligent as high-brows, but he will have to make it stronger than that if he wants to be popular with the crowd.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

The French, we read, are unable to comprehend America's excitement over 3.2 beer. Or over a trifling little matter of a $19,000,000 debt instalment.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

Norman Davis demonstrated that the best way to upset a disarmament conference is to suggest disarmament.—*Louisville Times.*

Never mind, China. Japan has taken your Great Wall away from you, but she'll give you another partition.—*Dunbar's Weekly.*

Old styles are being seen again in New York—the shirtwaist has returned to Fifth Avenue and the bustle to Wall Street.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Americanism: Howling indignantly over Hitler's tyranny in Germany; placidly submitting to the tyranny of racketeers here at home.—*Paterson News.*

One little difference to be bridged is that Congress will not listen to debt-reduction talk, and Europe doesn't want to hear about anything else.—*Washington Post.*

A Vancouver editor does the right thing by an officer he had called "a defective on the police force." A correction calls him "a detective on the police farce."—*Detroit News.*

A head-line says, "Minimum wage sought for men," but it is strongly felt that this ideal has been pretty well attained, for both men and women.—*Portland (Ore.) Journal.*

Earnest students may get some mental stimulation out of that new financial primer, "The A B C of the Currency," but our chief interest still remains at the other end of the thing, where the V's and X's are.—*Boston Herald.*

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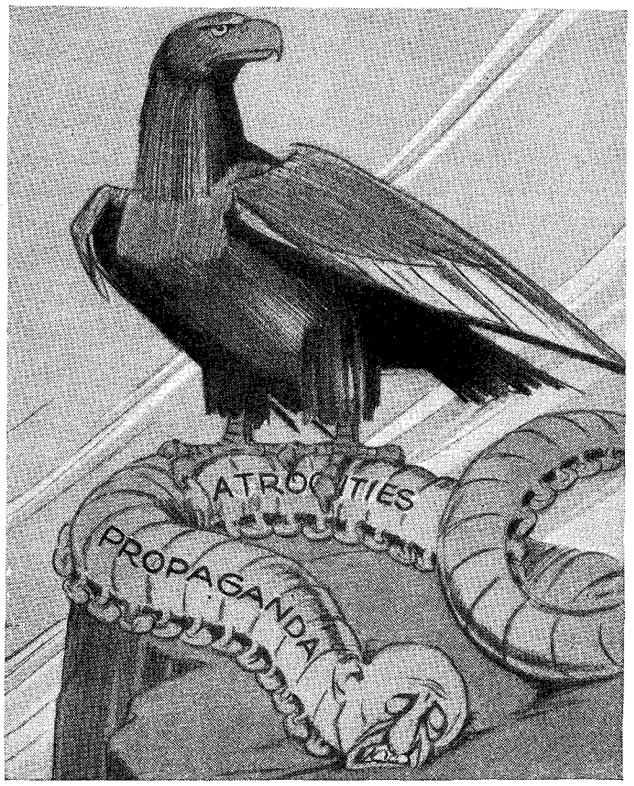
FOREIGN COMMENT

Germany's Defense Against "Atrocities Propaganda"

As a matter of information and in its habitual non-partizan spirit "The Literary Digest" offers below official and editorial explanations of the government policy of the Dictator Chancellor Adolph Hitler, which have been obtained by cable at the particular request of "The Digest"

"I AM NOT FAMILIAR with any atrocities, either actual or alleged. How can I help it if you allege atrocities?" With a flash of fire in his keen eyes, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, President of the German Reichsbank, made this declaration in an interview, "varied by gay retorts to defiant rudeness," which the tall financial authority gave to ship news reporters at New York on his way to Washington to participate in a series of conferences with President Roosevelt on world affairs.



The German Eagle Treads Down Foreign Lies
—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

Told that the German Government plans to send a committee to the United States to ascertain America's reaction to the Nazi program of the German Government, Dr. Schacht remarked acridly:

"Your papers should enlighten you as to what is happening. There is no need for sending committees to do this. If your papers gave the facts it would greatly help."

By way of following this suggestion of so distinguished a German official, THE LITERARY DIGEST asked Chancellor Hitler for a direct comment on his policy, especially in its effect on Jews in Germany. Chancellor Hitler referred the request to Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Public Enlightenment and Propaganda in the Nazi Government, who specifically authorizes the following statement to be made in THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"No one in Germany combats the Jew because he is a Jew. No Jew in Germany is disturbed because he is a Jew. Germany defends herself exclusively against the Bolshevist elements, and in connection with this defense we can not discriminate whether a Bolshevist is a German or a Jew.

"Furthermore, the German people are attempting to reachieve German leadership for the country.

"For example, if 2,400 lawyers out of Berlin's total of 3,500 are Jewish, it is readily understandable to any one that the people must be opposed to such a situation."

FURTHER explanation of the Hitler policy appears in an editorial especially written for THE LITERARY DIGEST, and communicated by cable, by Director Fritz Klein, chief editor of the powerful *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. The transition to the present stage in Germany would not have been so brusk, he maintains, if two or three years ago the Hitler movement could have been incorporated into a government together with other parties. As things are, Dr. Klein points out:

"Germany at present is undergoing a political and spiritual revolution, the main reason for which is the protest of the German people against the Treaty of Versailles. With this is closely related the parliamentarian system of government which has proved incompatible with the needs of the German peoples. In addition there is the tiredness of the masses because of the ever-more-frequent political elections, and the sympathy of the young generation for a strict régime based upon the nation's history, national pride, honor, and freedom.

"These reasons made the National Socialists grow under the lead of Adolf Hitler, who has a great talent for mass psychology, oratory, and propaganda."

The organization of the party, aside from the minor work of a million people, the editor of the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* goes on to say, is the achievement of about 100,000 students and ex-officers who, owing to unemployment, believed they must give up hopes of fine civilian positions. In this respect, the party is "of consequence in the world and the German economic crisis," and he continues:

"According to democratic principles the Hitler party, which for years was the strongest in the Reichstag, ought to have participated in the Government. The former rulers and supporters of democratic parliamentarism omitted, however, to recognize this obligation. This omission is one of the most important reasons for the Right Wing grasping power in January.

"How outmoded the former system actually was is shown by the astounding fact that its chief representatives abandoned power without the slightest opposition, leaving in the lurch their political convictions and the masses of their followers and voluntarily exiling themselves abroad.

"The power of the new Government thereby was consolidated in surprizingly quicker time than their chief representatives themselves had supposed possible. The danger of Communism was completely eliminated, and the Hitler party therewith rendered a great service to all Europe and the whole world.

"Now the most important task is to stabilize a statesmanlike domestic and foreign policy. In view of this it is impossible to speak in terms of final results, altho the Hitler Cabinet has attacked the most difficult tasks, the solution of which all his predecessors failed to find.

"The best example is the strong unification of the Federal Administration and the emancipation of the workers and trades-unions from the spirit of class war."

THAT the Hitler Government, despite the best intentions, can not be expected within three months to rectify every political mistake made in the past decade, by some of the leaders of former governments, is conceded by the editor of this famous German newspaper, and he admits further:

"Also as a matter of course, certain disturbances and injustices are unavoidable in their entirety, but it is my conviction that this can be overcome. In foreign politics I believe that the Government will adhere strictly to the Chancellor's repeated utterance, that Germany's greatest interest is the maintenance of peace and understanding.

"The Right Wing German Government position is a greater

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concession to the idea of peace than would be that of a Left Wing government, whose members would have to defend themselves against criticism for lack of patriotism.

"If the Hitler movement two or three years ago could have been incorporated into a government together with other parties, then the transition could have been accomplished with lesser rumblings. It is not the Hitlerites' fault that former governments recognized this fact too late."

Drawing a parallel between Hitler and Mussolini, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, looking backward, suggests "watchful waiting":

"Mussolini marched upon Rome, shaking the prejudices of the Liberal world, and awakening the self-respect of a new National world. The press assailed him as a disturber of the peace.

"But the positive achievements of Fascism gradually have silenced the critics.

"Also, Germany has been quicker to cut the ground from beneath the feet of hostile propagandists. The sooner she does this, the sooner she will be stabilized and the Government may fulfil a program which will be just toward all. Thus Germany will be a much more certain factor in European peace than a Germany which might result from a class war."

A CABLED editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the *Vossische Zeitung* reveals its belief that while "atrocity propaganda" against Germany in foreign countries will cease, trade opposition will continue, and it tells German readers that:

"One must realize clearly that despite the termination of the atrocity propaganda abroad, nevertheless the immediate termination of economic opposition abroad against Germany is not to be expected. Rather, in the future, we must count upon being boycotted."

"Jew Süss" at Home

"Jew Sniveler" Abroad

A German slam at Feuchtwanger.

—"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

Then the organ of Hitler's National Socialist party, the Munich *Voelkischer Beobachter*, commenting on a Manchester *Guardian* report that the fire in the Reichstag building could be traced to a supporter of the Nazi Government, says:

"We hereby nail this shameless lie. The accusation remains unexampled in the history of any cultured nation."

REFERRING to an article in the *Journal de Génève*, by Georg Bernhard, former editor of the *Vossische Zeitung*, in which he avers that 50,000 Jews have already left Germany, and that 100,000 to 200,000 more will depart, the *Voelkischer Beobachter* declares:

"It is sufficient comment to point out that a series of nations already have adopted measures to protect themselves against the 'blessing' of Jews and Marxists already 'fled' abroad. Bernhard's outbreak of passion has done a particularly poor service."

And as a final stroke of Hitler "efficiency" Berlin Associated Press dispatches report on May 10 the seizure by the Hitler Government of the property of the Socialist party and the militant non-partizan Reichsbanner organization, which altho having some Centrist and Democratic members, is "overwhelmingly Socialist."

Chile's New Fascist Force

THE SHAMEFUL EVENTS of the past few years in Chile, when "Provisional Presidents" were the order of the day, will not be repeated.

This is the confident assertion made in editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Chilean press in their comment on the parade of 15,000 Fascists, members of the powerful new Nacional Milicia Republicana through down-town streets of Santiago, on May 7.

At the same time, Horacio Hevia, Premier and Minister of the Interior, resigned his office after failing to prevent the demonstration, which had the approval of President Arturo Alessandri.

A crowd estimated at more than 400,000, according to Santiago Associated Press dispatches, witnessed the first public display of the militia, which is a civilian organization, formed on military lines, with the avowed purpose of supporting a constitutional government and preventing the rise of de facto régimes.

A squadron of "Fascist" planes flew overhead as the units, unarmed, and marching to airs played by two dozen bands and fife corps, moved from the Jockey Club, through the spacious Boulevard Alameda, past the Presidential Palace, where they saluted President Alessandri and government leaders, and then proceeded to the main reviewing center in the Plaza des Armas.

THE display of the militia, which previously had been semi-secret, is reported in the Santiago dispatches to have left the capital "almost gasping with surprize" at the strength of the first potent civil law-enforcement body since Diego Portales formed a civic guard one hundred years ago. We read further that:

"To date the organization has spent 6,000,000 pesos (approximately $360,000), it is understood, all of it from private sources, for planes, tanks, field-guns, rifles, revolvers, trucks, field-hospital supplies—everything for offensive or defensive war.

"Along the line of march there were many demonstrations for the Fascists, and a few against them. Women tossed flowers from flag-bedecked windows. Domingo Duran, Minister of Education and Justice, a regimental commander of the militia, received almost continuous applause.

"His activities and President Alessandri's refusal to halt the parade led Premier Hevia to resign. Most of the units wore blue coveralls with blue overseas caps and belts. The provincial regiments wore khaki or gray uniforms.

"Señor Montero said enemies of the militia should be pleased with it, for, in the event of strife, the Fascists, who are not, he said, connected with the German Hitlerites or the Italian Fascists, would join the Army."

All Santiago and Valparaiso newspapers burst into praise over the militia demonstration. An editorial cabled to THE LITERARY

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DIGEST from the leading Santiago daily, *El Mercurio*, indicates Chilean enthusiasm over the new organization:

"It was a vision of civic enthusiasm, disciplined citizenship, and military-like organization which surpassed the fondest hopes of even those who are familiar with the hard work and sacrifices undertaken by those who organized and developed the movement.

"Beyond a doubt the country now possesses an irresistible, efficient civil force which will be able to safeguard Chile from a repetition of the events which lately clouded the country's traditions momentarily."

El Mercurio is published by Don Agustin Edwards, prominent Chilean banker, who is also a member of the passive militia, made up of wealthy and older men, which supplements the active militia. They are in charge of financing the active body, United Press dispatches from Santiago inform us, and as a specimen of the soundness of their business standing, the fact is cited that they bought the militia's headquarters, in front of the Capuchinos Church in Calle Catedral, for 700,000 pesos cash.

Keystone

Sees a Safer Future

President Arturo Alessandri's constitutional régime in Chile is buttressed by that country's new republican militia.

Other editorials cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST include one from the Santiago *Diario Ilustrado*, which says:

"When the militia was first organized we Chileans thought that out of the bitterness which then existed that hope had been born. Now all Chileans know that such hope has become a shining reality."

THE good name of Chile will no longer be smirched in foreign eyes, declares *La Nacion*, which, under the ironic head-line, "No More Operettas," remarks feelingly:

"Chile will be spared by the militia from ever again witnessing the shameful events of the last few years. From now on Chilean institutions will not be disgraced abroad."

Beyond the boundaries of Chile also, Latin-American editors are interested in that country's new militia. The influential, Conservative *Prensa* of Buenos Aires, for instance, evidently has some doubts as to the "democracy" of such an organization, altho it admits:

"The new entity which has arisen in Chile to defend the democratic republican government from the extremist menace is inspired by ideals of order, sense, respect for legal norms and the desire to protect the basic constitutional guaranties.

"If future facts do not betray the intentions of the organization, undoubtedly the stability of government institutions will receive efficient support, meriting general recognition.

"Recognizing the merits of such intentions, nevertheless, we believe that so-called militias are contrary to the civilian spirit of democracies."

The creation of the militia, as noted in a Santiago United Press cable, is one of the results of the *coups d'état* which followed the fall of the Montero régime and culminated in "a lot of Provisional Presidents." The first aim of the organization was the defense of home and property, and the first arms consisted of 6,000 rifles, bought in Argentina, and entered as contraband through a southern pass of the Andes.

Soviet Crop Expectations

"IF THE CROPS ARE GOOD—and the prospects so far are better than we expected—we can tell the whole world where to get off."

Thus defiantly Karl Radek, a prominent figure in Sovietland, declared himself to an American correspondent at Moscow. And his is said to be the general sentiment in Russia.

In Bolshevist parlance, it appears, one good crop compensates for all the "bureaucratic muddle" of two Five-Year plans. Optimism prevails in government circles in Moscow, according to a cable from that city to the New York *Times*, because 10.9 per cent. of the sowing program for this year has been accomplished, and official figures cited show that:

"By April 15 a total of 25,000,000 acres had been planted, as compared with 8,000,000 up to the same date last year.

"The figures for the period this year are 7,000,000 acres in the Ukraine, as against 1,250,000 last year; 3,500,000 in the North Caucasus this year, as compared with 2,250,000 last year; 3,500,000 acres in the Lower Volga region, as against 50,000 last year. And similar gains are recorded by other regions."

Izvestia, official organ of the Soviet Government in Moscow, calls attention to the fact that weather conditions have been more favorable for sowing this year than either in 1931 or 1932. What is more, spring came earlier. But in the view of this paper one of the main reasons for progress is that each year "brings new victories in the struggle for the Socialistic reeducation of our farm men." Yet the admission is made that:

"It is true that we still have a large number of loafers and thieves on our collective farms. Yet this year these farms have begun the sowing campaign with a great number of effective measures inspired by the slogan 'Down with loafers!' 'Down with kulaks!' and 'Down with indifference and dishonesty!'

"It is this change in the mass psychology, this rising tide of energy, that constitutes the chief cause and augury of success."

Izvestia then quotes from a letter written by one Comrade Ivko, member of a collective farm in the Krasnodar region of the Northern Caucasus, and continues its editorial comment:

"'We have worked no wonders, and we show no heroism of any special kind; we just have come to our senses and we work well and conscientiously, tilling the soil in the right way and handling the property of our farm with care. Each collective farm in our region can do as much.'

"The result of this change is that great achievements already have been secured in most of the important agricultural areas of the Union. Up to this date, the Ukraine has sown 2,000,000 hectares more than last year, on the same date; the Lower Volga regions are 1,000,000 hectares ahead of last year, and the Middle Volga provinces show an improvement of 678,000 hectares. [A hectare equals 2.47 acres.]

"One may hope, too, that the Northern Caucasus will catch up with these regions and show an improvement. What is obvious is that the sowing campaign is progressing better than in any preceding year. This, however, is only the beginning of the sowing campaign, and the victory as yet is far from won."

BUT a less promising aspect of collective farming appears in the report of a special correspondent of *Pravda*, official organ of the Central Committee of the Communist party. He was sent into one of the most fertile regions of the Ukraine, the autonomous Moldavian Republic, and he relates rather sarcastically:

"The morning of the first day of the sowing campaign came. It was 7 A. M. At that hour all the men of the collective farm ought to be in the fields. But they were not.

"The rule here is that before leaving for the fields the peasants gather in the square near the farm's office. But by 7 A. M. on that day there was not one person in the square. The man whose function it is to walk from door to door in the village and to wake up the peasants had not himself awakened.

"By 8:30 a group of peasants gathered before the office. At nine they left for the fields, and toward ten, if you please, they actually were in the fields."

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The Pulitzer Prize Drama Winner

THE PULITZER PRIZE COMMITTEE "keeps an eye on the Government."

Twice it has crowned with its prize plays that have "sot up agin" Capitol Hill.

Last year it was "Of Thee I Sing," this year "Both Your Houses," the play by Maxwell Anderson, which the Theater Guild produced just as the new Administration was going in. Our issue of March 25 told how Congress was "Pilloried on the Stage."

Now we tell you something about the man who wrote the play.

Before he turned playwright, he was a newspaper man, and wrote his first play, "White Desert," while an editorial writer on the New York *World*, his employer a Pulitzer whose father founded the prize.

He was coauthor of the war play, "What Price Glory," which Sidney Skolsky of the New York *Daily News* says the Pulitzer Committee refused to read. Mr. Skolsky thinks:

"This is even more startling when you learn that his father is the Rev. William Lincoln Anderson. He had his pastorate in Atlantic, Pennsylvania, when Maxwell was born on December 15, 1888.

"He is a graduate of the University of North Dakota. His first job was that of a teacher. He taught at Stanford University and Whittier College. His secret ambition was to be an actor.

"He is five feet eleven inches tall, and about the huskiest of the playwrights, weighing slightly over 200 pounds. He has dark brown eyes and a crop of wavy brown hair, which always looks as if it needs a combing. He wears glasses.

"He doesn't do much talking, and has never been interviewed. He believes all one should know about him is his plays. When he does talk, it is in a low, husky voice. But he mumbles his words so that one can hardly hear him."

Copyright Wide World

He Doesn't Talk Much

And he's never been interviewed; but Sidney Skolsky turns a bull's-eye here on Maxwell Anderson who won the Pulitzer drama prize.

How does he work?

"He writes his plays in longhand in ink. Later he has them typed by his secretary. He is a fast writer. He can leave a rehearsal of one of his plays and return in half an hour with pages of new dialog.

"At rehearsals of his plays he is silent. Like Eugene O'Neill, he sits in the last row of the orchestra, and doesn't say a word. At the conclusion an actor or the director tries to get him to comment. He is not fussy or temperamental. If he wants something in the play changed, he merely sits down and rewrites that part of the play.

"He does most of his writing at his country home, near Haverstraw, New York.

"It was while in Washington last year that he got the idea for his Pulitzer Prize play, which ridicules the Congress then in session. He started collecting his data then.

"The first time he spoke of doing a play pointing a finger at the Government was when he made out his income-tax report and had to give away much of the money he made from his successful play, 'Elizabeth, the Queen.'"

He is no "man about town," it would seem, as we read on:

"Anderson has been one of Broadway's outstanding playwrights. Yet, like the others of his class, Eugene O'Neill, George Kelly, Sidney Howard, Phillip Barry—he seldom frequents Broadway.

"He has never been to a Broadway night club. He is seldom up after midnight. He is an early-to-bed, early-to-rise fellow. He does most of his writing in the daytime.

"He generally dresses in tweed suits. He prefers bow ties. He doesn't go in for swank. The only jewelry he wears is a watch.

"When one of his plays is running, and he's in town, he frequents the box-office almost nightly. He is interested in the box-office receipts. Yet his aim in writing a play is not at the box-office. He enjoys writing to say something.

"Of all the plays he has written the one he considers the best is his first, 'White Desert,' which was a flop.

"He writes motion-pictures strictly for the big money that is given to him to do so. He is now on the Paramount lot He doesn't care for pictures, and doesn't go to see them. He doesn't like the radio either, and never listens to it.

"He likes to write poetry, and has had a fine volume of poetry published. It is called 'You Who Have Dreams.' He has a large library at home, and prefers to spend evenings reading. His favorite author is William Shakespeare, and his favorite poet is John Keats. He is a heavy eater, and likes a juicy steak, potatoes, and coffee. He will take time out from anything to eat. Coffee is by far his favorite drink. When he gets thirsty he rushes to get a cup of coffee instead of a glass of water or beer.

"He has just been informed by telegram that he won the Pulitzer Prize. Nobody knows what he will do with the $1,000 award. It probably will go to help pay the income tax on the royalties from 'Both Your Houses.'"

THE prize play is "the most effective propaganda play which has come along in several seasons." John Mason Brown of the New York *Evening Post* confirms this opinion of Heywood Broun of the *World-Telegram*. And more than that:

"It can not be mentioned in the same breath with the childish attempts at thesis-writing which have cluttered up our stages of recent years.

"Where they have been hopelessly one-sided, where their authors have lost their tempers and turned out soap-box harangues of the cheapest sort, Mr. Anderson has kept his head. He has not become angry. Nor has he, in attacking what he holds to be the petty interests and crooked bargainings of our legislators, descended to cheap melodramatic devices to insure the interest of his play.

"Mr. Anderson's villains may be, and undoubtedly are, villains from the standpoint of political idealism or even of

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national sanity. They may look upon the government as little more than a well-stuffed grab-bag into which they can push their grasping hands. They may be lacking in scruples and decency and turn lawmaking into just another well-organized racket. But they are sane, quiet-spoken individuals; the willing victims of a system rather than the mustachioed villains of a piece."

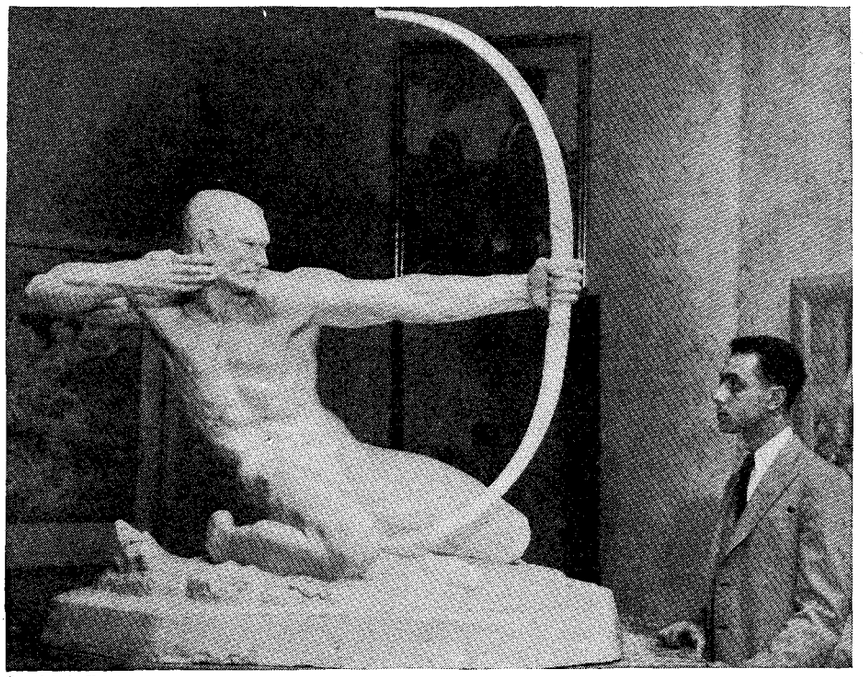
Winners of the Prix de Rome

TWO YOUNG MEN, ONE TWENTY-TWO, the other twenty-four, crowned with the bays of the Prix de Rome, turn Europewards, whence their families came.

They will receive $1,500 a year besides their keep in the American Academy in Rome and there continue their studies, one in painting, the other in sculpture, in which fields their talents have gained them this distinction.

This is an opportunity coveted by many but, unfortunately, available to few.

Robert F. P. Amendola, sculptor, is also a gifted musician, and it was this additional talent that eased him through the art school in Boston where he organized an orchestra and gave concerts to help pay his way.



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Robert F. P. Amendola Looks On

This heroic marksman sends the twenty-four-year-old sculptor to Rome.

His heroic figure of "The Archer" is thought to turn to French examples for its technique.

Daniel Boza, who gains the prize for painting, was born of Polish parents who came to America from a place near the German border of Poland. His father is a mechanic and the son forewent an academic education to devote his energies to art. The New York *Herald Tribune* introduces them:

"Amendola, who is twenty-four years old, worked for five years at the Massachusetts School of Art in Boston under Cyrus Dallin, and is being graduated this spring from the Yale School of Fine Arts at New Haven, where Robert G. Eberhard was his master.

"An archer, life-sized in plaster, won him his award. Roughly modeled, slightly archaistic, its composition is reminiscent of Bourdelle's 'Hercules' in the Metropolitan Museum.

"Mr. Boza, who is twenty-two, has passed the last five years at the Cleveland School of Art, where he has won a number of prizes. The work that brought him success is a family piece in a landscape, three figures painted in subdued reds and browns with simplified forms.

"Honorable mention in painting was given Michael A. Sarisky, also of Cleveland, who received the same distinction last year, and Edward H. Dunlap, of Plymouth, Indiana. Sarisky's painting is an allegorical scene, with figures in styles lightly reminiscent of Watts.

"Dunlap, who is at work at the Yale School of Fine Arts, received his honor for a Mexican family against a landscape, done with the strong, flat colors of Diego Rivera, but with more attenuated forms. Reuden Robert Kramer got the only honorable mention in sculpture for the torso of a youth in a semi-Praxitelean style. Kramer, who lives in Baltimore, is a graduate of the Rhinehart School of Sculpture there."

THE Prix de Rome is the prize offered by the American Academy in Rome and is available to any unmarried American under thirty years of age.

Americans who have been the beneficiaries of this prize are the sculptor Paul Manship, the mural painter Ezra Winter, and the painter Eugene Savage, now professor of painting at Yale.

The Prix de Rome is similar in character to the French prize founded by Louis XIV in 1666.

No Entrance "Exams" at Dartmouth

FORMAL ENTRANCE examinations are a thing of the past at Dartmouth College.

But do not believe that its doors are open to all comers without respect of persons.

"Dartmouth, in picking its men, will rely wholly upon the 'selective system' of judging candidates," says the Boston *Transcript*.

This New England college, made famous by Daniel Webster, in days that are gone, is at Hanover, New Hampshire. It dates from 1769, and at present has over 2,300 students and 264 teachers. Its president, Dr. Ernest M. Hopkins, is credited with "a long list of progressive steps," but none, in the view of *The Transcript*, "of more striking interest" than the present decision. Continuing, it says:

"As a departure from the traditional custom of American colleges, such a change is radical indeed.

"But we doubt whether the new system, in actual practise, will bring any let-down of standards. It may even mean in normal times that boys find it harder, not easier, to gain admission to Dartmouth.

"Every experienced educator knows that success in passing a set of fixt examinations gives no guaranty of the true range of a student's ability. Neither is a diploma from an 'approved school' an absolute, hole-proof charter of merit.

"If any basis does exist for judging comprehensively a boy's character and capacity, it can be found only in some such system as Dartmouth has developed in recent years, calling for a survey of the youth's whole past record both in school and out, and accompanied by conversations with mature alumni practised in the estimate of personality.

"That our colleges in general should shift their admission requirements to this broad human basis is as yet far from evident or assured. The new plan, precisely because it is so human, very likely will be found subject to many fallibilities.

"But the important fact is that President Hopkins has the courage to forge ahead as a pioneer on the trail, and to complete the exploration of the new methods which Dartmouth began to practise some years ago.

"If the undertaking leads to good results, the colleges will know that a way of real improvement has been found, making possible a better choice of young Americans worthy to receive the privileges of higher education. If the experiment fails, the attempt will be equally useful as a warning to avoid imitation."

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Art in the Hitler Revolution

GOEBBELS, THE MOST EMPHATIC of the men who work with Hitler, the Goebbels of whom we read in German dailies that he can make any audience merry as well as melancholy, scored what the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung* deems a magnificent hit when he talked about "a patriotic art."

He was weary, he said, of incessant march music.

He was tired of patriotism, that is, as a theme.

It was now time to show mankind what a patriotic art could be like at its best. The Nazi movement, he added, is primarily artistic and religious—only incidentally political.

Here the German press—especially the dailies of the sort represented by the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*—consider that the Hitler movement is wisely taking a leaf out of Mussolini's book. The Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, until lately perhaps the most independent of Germany's great dailies, drives the point home:

"Just as German National Socialism has learned something from Italy on the political plane, its attention might be directed toward the course of Fascism in dealing with the arts. Mussolini, ever since he seized power, has taken pains to defer to the demands of the younger Italian artists. There are some most 'wild' young men among these.

"The result is that Italy has a school of painting more vital and more interesting than anything she has developed since the eighteenth century."

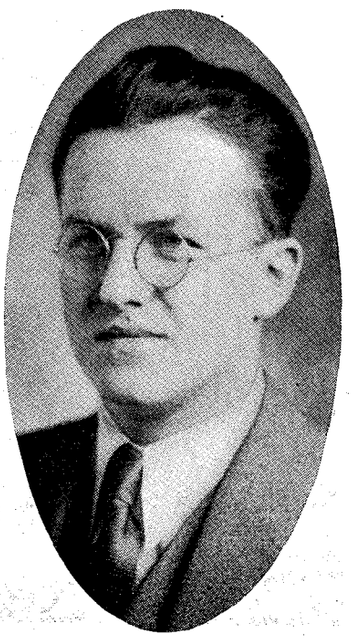
HITLER is anticipating something of the same sort in all that relates to the art of his own country, adds the great German daily. Politics and religion, we read, will have their due measure of attention. Art, for the moment, holds the center of the German stage, Nazi art in the theater, in the schools, in the picture-galleries, everywhere:

"It is no secret that during the years following the World War many German artists looked hopefully to the new Russia. Politically infantile, as artists are for the most part, they thought they saw a new era in art opening under the Soviets. There was at this time a report about that a well-known Russian artist had been commissioned to paint the sides of baggage-cars as his canvas, and this report alone sufficed to fill some German artists with enthusiasm, for they understood that these baggage-cars would be sent all about Russia as 'propaganda.'

"When, finally, the official artists of Soviet Russia held an exhibition in Berlin, there was universal amazement and consternation. What was on view amounted to nothing more than the flattest wall-painting with only its inconsequentiality to characterize it. Proletarian Russian 'art' was shown up as a phase of out-and-out petty-tradesmen chromo decoration.

"This retrospect is worth recalling because it parallels the profound dissatisfaction of all artists in post-war Germany.

"It indicates likewise the depression prevailing as a result of a universal esthetic collapse, revealing itself in fairly alarming forms in the domain of spiritualized artistic expression. All hope that in the realm of Communism, constructive uplifting ideas might emerge which would redound to the profit of art itself, had to be given up. In place of any such hope a profound depression persisted, a lethargy in every domain of true art. Genuine artists fled to solitude. In the depressing, thinned atmosphere all around them as they toiled they suffered intensely because of the lack of any air fit for them to breathe. They lapsed more and more into solitude. Only for the strongest among them was it possible to maintain that touch with the masses of their people without which no art in the fundamental sense is possible.



Daniel Boza

Of Polish origin, whose paintings interpret American life.

"The field seemed to belong to the pushing, exploiting element, the 'clever' ones, the business-like. These people got up the 'exhibition business,' they copied a sort of boulevard fashion in art, they got somebody to make speeches, they organized, they received orders. These people were by no means least among the reasons why art exhibitions became vapid, impersonal, bloodless, characterless, visited only by interested individuals and left severely alone by the people. Again and again has it been said that a closer connection between art and the people is imperatively called for—a union of the artist with the nation. Long before 'National Socialism' under Hitler was more than a mere party among other parties, we pointed out what a vital mission could be fulfilled by it because it had the youth of the country with it, and because it had the firm conviction that art and the spirit can never be on the side of the extreme radical.

"It was a patriotic revolutionary movement of the people which could work out fruitfully and in purifying effects because it drew the artists to it."

Courtesy of Grand Central Galleries

A Realistic Study of the "Hanging of John Brown"

Painted by Daniel Boza, Prix de Rome winner.

HITLER and his Cabinet will be much occupied with the arts of poetry, playwriting, fiction, and whatever may be related to these in criticism, explains the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, long highly disedified at the domination of German literature by subversive elements. A recent speech of Adolf Hitler clarified the air:

"He expresses the opinion that is a guide to us; a standard to measure with. 'Art has now the task,' he says, 'of giving expression to the decisive time spirit, to the heroic mood that is arriving. Blood and life dominate the foreground. Here,' proceeds this statesman-like address, 'it is self-evident that the traditions of the past must be maintained and cherished.' This declaration is not only clear, but creative and exhaustive. Heroism! This, in every-day words, is a spiritual attitude that is without regard for any personal advantage of personal convenience."

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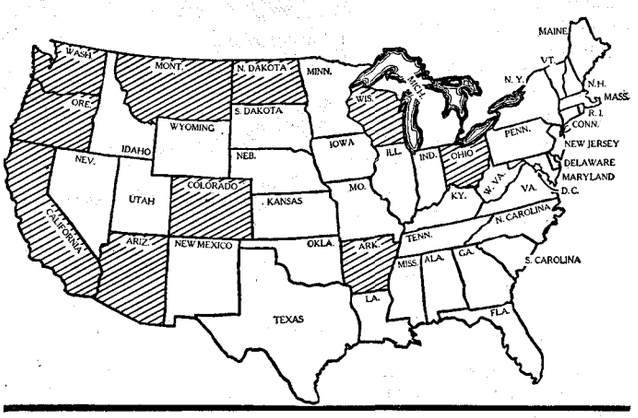
Will the Child Labor Amendment Fail?

ONLY TEN STATES have adopted the Child Labor Amendment.

Twenty-six more must ratify it before the Constitution can throw its protecting mantle about the child workers.

This can not be soon, as most of the State legislatures have adjourned or are on the point of adjourning and the majority of them will not meet again for two years, unless summoned in special session. However, there is no time limit for ratification.

The proposed amendment provides that "the Congress shall



Small Protection for the Child

Only ten States have ratified the Child Labor Amendment. They are shown here shaded.

have power to limit, regulate and prohibit the work of persons under eighteen years of age." It does not mean that little Johnny and Sister Sue may not bring in wood for the kitchen stove, draw water for the wash basin, milk the cow, wash the dishes, or do the other hundred and one chores which have been the heritage of all children not born with silver spoons in their mouths. Nor does it mean that Congress will necessarily prohibit all under eighteen from engaging in some form of gainful occupation.

It does mean that Congress will have the power to prevent the exploitation of children in field, cannery, and factory—in other words, its supporters hold, to prohibit child slavery.

The ten States which have ratified the amendment are Arkansas, Arizona, California, Montana, Wisconsin, Colorado, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, and Washington. The last four States had previously rejected the amendment, accepted by Congress in 1924.

It has been passed by the House in Minnesota, New Mexico, Nevada, Nebraska, and Wyoming, and ratification resolutions are pending in Alabama, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Kansas, and Michigan. More than twenty States are on record against it, but in some of them movements are on foot for reconsideration.

ONE of the most ardent advocates of the Child Labor Amendment is Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, who has expended some ink in its support. Writing in the New York *Herald Magazine*, she says that child labor, like all other labor, has steadily decreased since 1929. However, when business picks up again, it is by no means certain, she says, that these children will not be returned to toil.

Already, writes Miss Perkins, "there is an increasing demand for child labor in certain lines of manufacturing, in the 'fly-by-night' industries and sweatshops which have sprung up as a by-product of the depression and contribute to the general breakdown of industrial standards." In addition:

"Children have been driven into street trades, into industrial home work, domestic and personal service, and industrialized agriculture, the very trades where conditions are most often undesirable and where, because they are unregulated, opportunities exist for serious exploitation.

"In some Southern States, where the industrial crisis was not felt so promptly as in the North, there was an actual increase in the number of children under sixteen reported at work in 1930, as compared with 1920. South Carolina, for example, showed an increase of 29 per cent., Florida of 7 per cent., and Georgia of 2½ per cent.

"The number of children under sixteen in manufacturing industries, according to the census, had decreased by 63 per cent. since 1920, but the number of children in trade had decreased only 20 per cent., and in domestic and personal service only 15 per cent.

"In many cities, such as New York, Detroit, Chicago, and Philadelphia, there has been of late a very large increase in the number of boys and girls employed as waiters and servants. Most of the opportunities for children of fourteen or fifteen are to-day in domestic service, in canvassing, and in types of manufacture where the breakdown of standards is general.

"The latter, in fact, are responsible for figures in some Northern cities showing actual increases in the number of child workers since 1929."

GREAT pressure to break down safeguards is reported in States where a high standard of protection for children exists by law, continues Miss Perkins. Actual need for work at any age or wage and the urge for profits, however small, she writes, have deflated wages and led to violation of age and hour standards.

A return to sweatshop conditions is observable in certain industrial localities, especially in the garment trades. For example, the Massachusetts Minimum Wage Commission learned last spring, we read, that ten cents an hour, and, in one case, five cents an hour, were paid to girl workers in Fall River, and that hundreds were earning less than $5 a week.

From another source, writes Miss Perkins, it was learned that nearly half the children under sixteen were earning less than $3 a week in the clothing factories of Pennsylvania and that more than a fifth were earning less than $2.

Reporting other such conditions, Miss Perkins says, "the menace to child health in this sub-standard employment adds another element of danger to the unwholesome picture. For children already suffering from malnutrition resulting from a lowered economic standard in the home, employment under such conditions may mean a sacrifice of vitality for the remainder of their lives and an additional burden on the public treasury."

As Miss Perkins sees it, then:

"It is a crucial hour in the history of the fight against child labor. Never again, perhaps, will it be quite so easy to convince legislators of the practicability of the regulatory legislation; never again, perhaps, will they respond quite so sympathetically to the reports of injustices to children beyond mill gates, in cotton and beet fields, and behind the scenes in restaurant and kitchen.

"Fortunately, we have a leader to whom we look continuously for inspiration and example—Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau, who for fifteen years has been working, untired and undiscouraged, in defense of the nation's children."

SOME criticisms of the proposed amendment are heard. "If one could assume for Federal bureaucracy a wisdom always abundant and constant, such a Federal power would probably be safe enough," comments the Buffalo *Courier-Express*. "But it appears that one can assume with complete sureness for Federal bureaucracy only the single item of costliness. Child labor should be restricted, but it will be well not to take snap judgment on a matter of such importance in this period of adverse circumstances."

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100 Years for the Sioux

IT WAS A RIGGS who befriended Sitting Bull and a Riggs who buried him.

And a Riggs is still carrying on for the Sioux Indians, nearly a hundred years after his grandfather and grandmother journeyed across the plains as "foreign missionaries" to a West that was still wild and woolly.

And next Saturday, when Frederick B. Riggs retires as principal of the Santee Indian Normal Training School of the Congregational and Christian Churches, founded by his father at Santee, Nebraska, they are going to commemorate the long unbroken service of his family to the tribe of Sitting Bull.

It was in 1837, when the plains west of the Mississippi River and north of the Missouri were still beyond the moving frontier of white settlements, that Stephen R. Riggs and his wife, Mary, educated by Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, were sent as missionaries to the Sioux.

As "The Churchman Afield" carries on the story in the Boston *Evening Transcript*, the young couple located at Lac-qui-Parle, a hundred miles west of where Minneapolis and St. Paul now stand. The first missionaries had preceded the Riggses by three years, putting up a building, a replica of which stands on the same site within the city limits of Minneapolis.

It was hard, slow work at first. The missionaries were opposed by the medicine men, and the Sioux, a spirited, turbulent people, fond of buffalo hunting and proud of their war exploits, were slow to conversion.

But the Riggses stayed on until the uprising of 1862, in which 600 settlers were killed, when, protected by Christian Indians, they escaped to Minneapolis. They returned to continue their labors among the hundreds of Indians in military prison camps until the Indians were moved to Nebraska or the Dakotas. It was Thomas L. Riggs, a son of Stephen, who buried Sitting Bull after he had been killed by a policeman in 1890.

On the War-path for an Education

This is the most recent graduating class of Santee Normal Training School, at Santee, Nebraska. All, except one, are Indians.

In 1870 Alfred Riggs, oldest son of Stephen and Mary, founded the Santee school, the first such school among the Sioux; and in 1916 Alfred's oldest son, Frederick, became principal. His retirement next Saturday will conclude ninety-six years' of continuous service by the Riggs family to the Sioux Indians. Of the school's record we read:

"In the sixty-three years since it was founded the Santee Normal Training school has enrolled nearly three thousand students and is said to have trained nearly half of the preachers, teachers, government employees and other educated leaders of the Sioux.

"Fifty-six of the one hundred and five students this year are sons or daughters of graduates.

"Printing is taught at Santee, and two papers in Sioux and two in English are published. The phonetic system of notation, grammar, and dictionary of the Sioux were created by Stephen R. Riggs, and are ranked as one of the great achievements of missionaries in the realm of language and literature.

"A farm of 1,160 acres, a forge shop, carpentry shop, cooking, and sewing classes provide for industrial training along with the printing shop and in addition to the academic instruction.

"Almost every Indian student is found capable of doing creditable drawing, and some are born artists. A chorus, which has many engagements to sing outside the school, and winning athletic teams also are helping to prepare the students to cope with twentieth-century civilized life.

"That fortitude is still a characteristic of the Indians has been demonstrated by the basket-ball team which, lacking a gymnasium, sweeps the snow off a dirt court outdoors in winter and practises with the temperature sometimes at ten degrees below zero."

Paleface Principal

Mr. F. B. Riggs, head of the Santee Normal Training School for Indians, whose family has befriended the Sioux Indians nearly one hundred years.

The Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic churches also have Missions among the Sioux, and it is said that all the Sioux belong to some one or another of these churches.

Guides to Marriage

A CERTAIN minister has performed 2,000 marriages, from which only seven divorces have resulted.

It is his practise to know something about each couple before he unites them, and to get into touch with them afterwards at least once a year.

Taking his good work as an example, the Committee on Marriage and the Home of the Federal Council of Churches appeals to all ministers to constitute themselves guides to those they marry and to shoulder some responsibility for the happy outcome of the marriages. The Committee plans to issue a book of instructions on premarital education, and approves the formation of clubs at which engaged couples and young married people meet with the minister to discuss common problems.

All this sounds very like a revival of the notion that a pastor is shepherd of his flock and has a duty to guide its members with wise counsel when they need it, says the Detroit *Free Press:*

"Adopting the recommendations will mean quite a change for the minister who indulges in the all-too-prevalent practise of marrying without question any strangers who come to his door, and letting them depart without hope of seeing them again. Its sponsors have reason to believe, as they do, that reform by the clergy along these lines will do much within a decade to reduce the number of divorces."

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For a New Religion—Humanism

A NEW RELIGION for a new day is the cry of thirty-four editors, educators and ministers.

It is humanism they demand, to which all the old forms of piety, prayer and belief must give way.

Let the supernatural go; abandon the hope learned in Sunday-school and at mother's knee. Let science rule the conscience; let men work together for the common good.

So, in short, say these teachers of youth who met recently in Chicago and issued a statement urging the establishment of a religion "shaped for the needs of this age" because "the religious forms and ideas of our fathers are no longer adequate."

Easter Day was not far behind when this statement was issued, and the tens of thousands who attended dawn services on the Resurrection morn may be sufficient to show that the creedless creed has not many converts yet.

The humanism offered by the thirty-four—nearly three times the number of those first to spread the Gospel—is explained thus, according to the Associated Press:

"Religious humanists regard the universe as self-existing and not created.

"Religion must formulate its hopes and plans in the light of the scientific spirit and method.

"The distinction between the sacred and the secular can no longer be maintained.

"Religious humanism considers the complete realization of human personality to be the end of a man's life, and seeks its development and fulfilment in the here and now.

"In place of the old attitudes involved in worship and prayer, the humanist finds his religious emotions exprest in a heightened sense of personal life and in a cooperative effort to promote social well-being.

"There will be no uniquely religious emotions and attitudes of the kind hitherto associated with belief in the supernatural. Man will learn to face the crises of life in terms of his knowledge of their naturalness and probability. Reasonable and manly attitudes will be fostered by education and supported custom.

"We assume that humanism will take the path of social and mental hygiene, and discourage sentimenal and unreal hopes and wishful thinking.

"The goal of humanism is a free and universal society in which people voluntarily and intelligently cooperate for the common good.

"The time has come for wide-spread recognition of the radical changes in religious thoughts throughout the modern world. Science and economic change have disrupted the old beliefs.

"Religions the world over are under the necessity of coming to terms with new conditions created by a vastly increased knowledge and experience."

If none of the present religions suits modern requirements, observes the Columbus *Ohio State Journal*, there are no obstacles to developing a new one. Which might help those who have none now. And this paper recalls:

"Roland Hill once remarked, 'I would give nothing for that man's religion whose very dog and cat were not the better for it.' This appeals to us as a very good yardstick. We suggest when the Chicago group gets its newfangled religion in shape it try it out on the cat."

AMONG the signers of the Chicago statement are Prof. J. A. C. Fagginger Auer, Parkman professor of church history and theology at Harvard University and professor of church history at Tufts College; Dr. John Dewey, professor of philosophy at Columbia University; Prof. Robert Morss Lovett, University of Chicago; Charles Francis Potter, founder of "The First Humanist Society of New York, Inc."; Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein, rabbi and adviser to Jewish students at Columbia University; Prof. Edwin Arthur Burtt, professor of philosophy in the Sage School of Philosophy, Cornell University; Prof. F. H. Hawkins, professor of economics and sociology at Smith College; Prof. A. Eustace Haydon, professor of history of religions, University of Chicago; Prof. Oliver L. Reiser, University of Pittsburgh, and Prof. Roy Wood Sellars, University of Michigan.

Common-Law Marriage Barred

CEREMONIAL MARRIAGES cause trouble enough, but common-law marriages cause more.

At least the State of New York thinks so, after experiences with fraudulent claims to dower and property rights, and it has passed a law making a marriage of record compulsory.

The law is not retroactive, and so does not affect common-law marriages already recognized.

Hereafter, marriages to be valid may be performed by a clergyman, by leaders of the Society for Ethical Culture in New York and Brooklyn, by a civil ceremony before a mayor, recorder, judge or justice, or by written contract signed by both parties and by two witnesses.

The new law in no way interferes with marriage, but, observes the Albany *Evening News*, "it does protect the parties thereto and makes of each a matter of record, thereby insuring to the woman her full rights. Common-law marriages, while valid, have caused all sorts of trouble, and the new law will avoid the many questions that arise in such cases."

Elsewhere the wisdom of the new law is questioned. Observing that common-law marriages "have long been legal in almost every jurisdiction in this country and in England," the Philadelphia *Record* maintains that the device of common-law marriage "serves to protect society by bringing many relationships within the legal fold, and also to protect parties to such unions, one or both of whom may be innocent of illicit intention. Children of such unions are also safeguarded by this elemental doctrine of the common law." So—

"To throw away this underlying protection may be a dangerous step. It is true that New York's action will rule out many difficult lawsuits, in which some person, who may or may not be a common-law spouse, attempts to set up such a relationship to share in an estate.

"But experience may show that the outlawing of such marriages will lead to even greater legal perplexities, mo e immorality, and may cut numbers of children loose from legitimacy."

Death as "Just an Incident"

INSTANTLY his face brightened when his wife told him the end was near, and he said: "Isn't that interesting?"

Miraculously, it seemed, his pulse strengthened, and Dr. W. Cosby Bell, "one of the great spirits of the Episcopal Church," talked with his wife an hour before the light went out.

Remembering his often-exprest wish to face death while still conscious, Mrs. Bell had told her husband that it was the time of fulfilment. A part of what was said in that last hour was a message to the students of the Virginia Theological Seminary, of whose faculty Dr. Bell was a distinguished member. The message is quoted by *The Churchman* (Episcopal) thus:

"Tell the boys that I've grown surer of God every year of my life, and I've never been so sure as I am right now.

"Why, it's all so!—it's a fact—it's a dead certainty. I'm so glad to find that I haven't the least shadow of shrinking or uncertainty. . . . I've been preaching and teaching these things all my life, and I'm so interested to find that all we've been believing and hoping is so. I've always thought so, and now that I'm right up against it, I know. . . . Tell them I say 'good-by'—they've been a joy to me.

"I've had more than any man that ever lived, and life owes me nothing. I've had work I loved, and I've lived in a beautiful place among congenial friends. I've had love in its highest form, and I've got it forever. . . . I can see now that death is just the smallest thing—just an incident—that it means nothing."

"No one who knew Dr. Bell would find in the message anything but absolute consistency with his life," comments *The Churchman*. "It is impossible to read it without recalling the words from the Cross, 'It is finished.' A rare life, rounded and perfected, a portrait of the Master."

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CHEVROLET

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

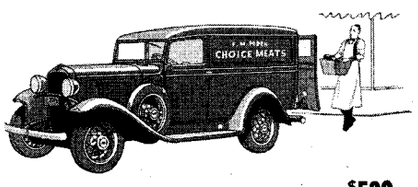
Join America's business leaders and SAVE WITH CHEVROLET TRUCKS

● Yes, it's true. Facts and figures prove it beyond all argument: *"You'll save with a Chevrolet truck."* You'll spend less money on it than you'd spend on any other truck—and that includes not only the *old* truck you're now running, but any other *new* truck you can point to in today's market.

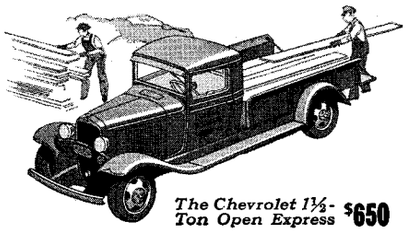
Just ask those men who know the most about mileage costs—those leading business firms who use many different kinds of trucks and are best situated to pass judgment on which is the most economical. Any one of scores of these firms will tell you, *"SAVE—with Chevrolets."* And the figures on their books will back up every word they say! These figures show that less gasoline and less oil are consumed by six-cylinder Chevrolets than by any other trucks. That less money is required to keep them continuously on the job. That less time is spent by Chevrolets in the service station! That less time and work are required to repair *valve-in-head Chevrolets!* Also, as the prices below clearly indicate, less money is needed to *buy* a Chevrolet than any other valve-in-head six on the truck market.

Of course, your business may be different from that of large national corporations. But the fact remains—your hauling problem is basically the same: *You* want to keep your mileage costs down to a minimum figure, and they do, too. So get the benefit of their experience. Standardize on America's most economical trucks. *SAVE —with Chevrolets!*

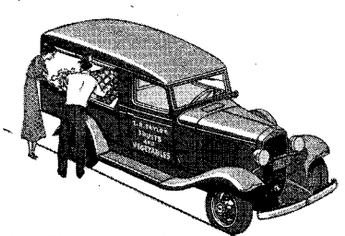
CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN



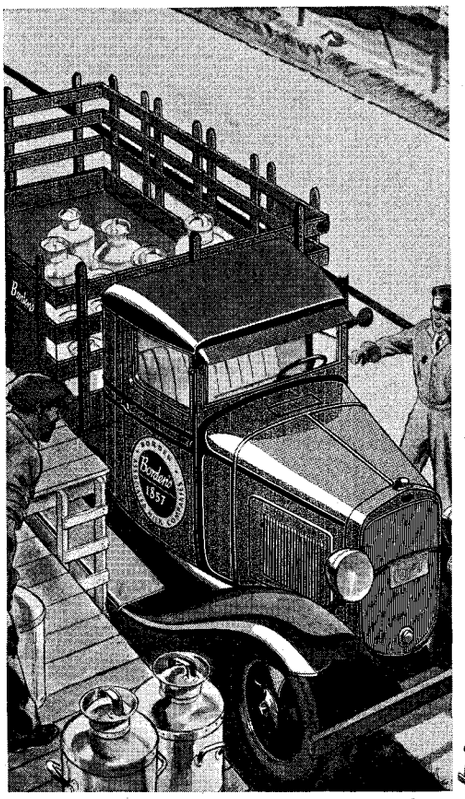
The Chevrolet Standard ½-Ton Panel **$530**



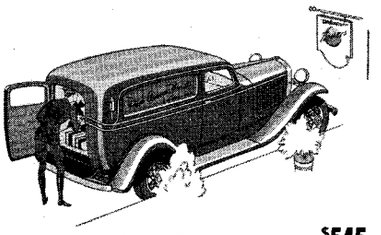
The Chevrolet 1½-Ton Open Express **$650**



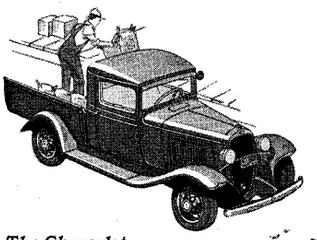
The Chevrolet ½-Ton Canopy Express **$525**



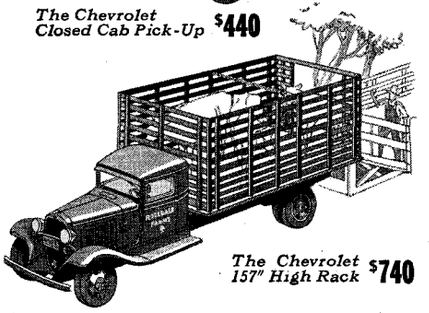
CHASSIS PRICED AS LOW AS **$330**
½-TON MODELS WITH BODIES AS LOW AS **$440**
1½-TON MODELS WITH BODIES AS LOW AS **$625**



The Chevrolet Sedan Delivery **$545**



The Chevrolet Closed Cab Pick-Up **$440**



The Chevrolet 157" High Rack **$740**

All prices f. o. b. Flint, Michigan. Special equipment extra. Dual wheels on 1½-ton models $25 additional. Low delivered prices and easy G. M. A. C. terms.

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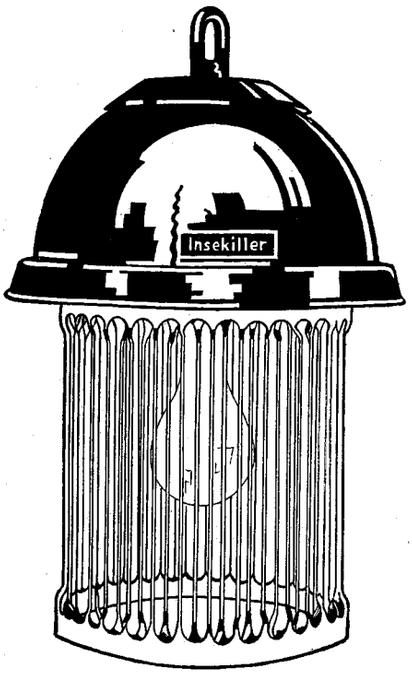
Insect Electrocution

GETTING RID OF INSECTS by attracting them with a brilliant light and then killing them electrically or otherwise has been tried by experimenters more or less successfully. Some of these plans have been described in these columns.

The method has now reached the commercial stage, and devices have been placed on the market for employing it to the best advantage.

A firm in Rochester, New York, which manufactures a light-trap of this kind, named the "Insekiller," has furnished to the press a description of its origin and operation, from which we quote the following paragraphs:



The Insects' Fatal Lure

"The device in its original form was conceived and designed by William F. Folmer, inventor of the Folmer-Graflex Camera. Like most inventions, the early design was crude compared to the present device.

"During its development it was found that the ordinary voltage obtained from the regular light circuit was not high enough to kill insects on contact and that the amperage from that same service was too high where the safety of humans was concerned.

"Experiments with various transformers has brought about a type which transforms the regular service to high voltage and low amperage, thereby insuring instant death to flying insects when they contact the killing surface, but making the device safe for humans or animals.

"The killing surface or grid is fashioned from two perforated metal plates. The insulation that separates the two potentials of the killing unit is housed in a bell-shaped device entirely removed from the weather, thereby eliminating any chance of break-down to the insulation.

"The New York State Agricultural Experiment Station started a light-trap project at Hilton, New York, in 1927 in an apple orchard. When the station was approached with the proposition of undertaking experiments with electric-light traps, the entomologists at that institution were rather cold to the idea. They had in mind in the main the following objections, namely:

"The number of beneficial insects destroyed greatly exceeds those that are harmful.

"There is a numerical preponderance of males over females captured, and most of the females have already deposited their eggs.

"Many insects are attracted from neighboring orchards.

"Codling-moths have been found not to be attracted to lights.

"However, upon further investigation it was disclosed that many of these statements were based on experiments and observations of very limited scope and inadequate equipment. The station then decided that it would be well to undertake the experiment. The first two years' work disproved every one of the old theories, and the next two years not only confirmed the results of the first two years, but also resulted in new disclosures.

"It was indeed found to be true that a considerable number of parasites were destroyed, but not in numbers comparable to the number of codling-moth, bud-moth, and leaf-rollers captured. Furthermore, we must be extremely careful when balancing the harmful against many of the so-called beneficial insects captured.

"The statement about the relative number of males and females can not be generalized. However, in the case of the bud-moth, leaf-roller, and codling-moth, the number of individuals of each sex in the long run were not far from being equal, and a very high percentage of females were still carrying their eggs when captured.

"Regarding the attraction of insects from neighboring areas, it was found that there is not more than a normal influx from other orchards.

"The original light traps at the experimental orchard consisted of an inverted garbage-can cover, containing water, over which an incandescent light was suspended. The principle was that the insects would be attracted to the light and be drowned in the water.

"Last year a new section of the orchard was equipped with Insekillers, which on certain nights captured insects in the ratio of 40 to 1 as compared with the water-pan-type trap. Practically every insect that comes to the Insekiller meets destruction, whereas there is the possibility that a good proportion of them can get away when they come to the water-pan-type trap.

"Further; best results can be obtained when the light trap is hung in the uppermost part of the tree allowing the light to come down through the tree.

"There is little doubt that numerous other crops can be protected and that increases in insect-free produce can be realized with this form of protection."

The same principle has also been applied to ordinary window-screens, which actually kill insects that attempt to enter instead of merely excluding them.

Toothbrushers in the Minority

FOUR-FIFTHS of the people in our enlightened land do not brush their teeth.

That is the estimate of Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior in President Hoover's Cabinet.

This comes as a surprize when we consider that care and repair of the teeth have been brought to a higher degree in America than anywhere else in the world.

Says Mr. J. A. Salzmann in a newspaper article:

"One reason why this condition exists in spite of the vast amount of energy expended in popularizing mouth hygiene is the fact that too much emphasis has been placed on the curative value and disease-prevention value of tooth-brushing, and not enough has been said about its cosmetic value and its hygienic value.

"While it is perfectly true from a scientific standpoint that mouth hygiene has a retarding influence on dental decay, it can not, however, be considered the sole reason why teeth will decay.

"If people were advised to bathe frequently because of the disease prevention and curative values of baths, it is quite reasonable to assume that persons feeling themselves in normal health would think it quite unnecessary to bathe. This assumes of course, that they did not realize also at the same time the social and hygienic value of bathing. The American bathtub, which is such a great feature of what is popularly called 'American civilization,' owes its existence and great popularity to the fact that the American public regards bathing as a hygienic and social requisite; as an end in itself, and not primarily as a means to better health.

"Following the same line of reasoning where tooth-brushing is concerned, it appears quite logical that many persons who are not aware of any abnormal condition existing in their teeth, and being not especially conscious of the hygienic value of tooth-brushing, continue to neglect the care of their mouth until the presence of disease asserts itself in some active manner.

"Tooth-brushing must be considered as an end in itself. The child should be trained, and in many instances is already being so trained, to brush his teeth for the same reason that he washes his face. The cosmetic reason for brushing the teeth is of great importance besides the fact that it has a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums.

"Nothing is more unsightly than unbrushed teeth and a neglected mouth. At the same time, it must be borne in mind that unless proper methods of brushing are followed, the effectiveness of the toothbrush may be lost. People should ask their dentist to give them instructions in proper methods of brushing the teeth. No other service that the dentist can render his patient is of greater value than instructions in the home care of the mouth and brushing the teeth."

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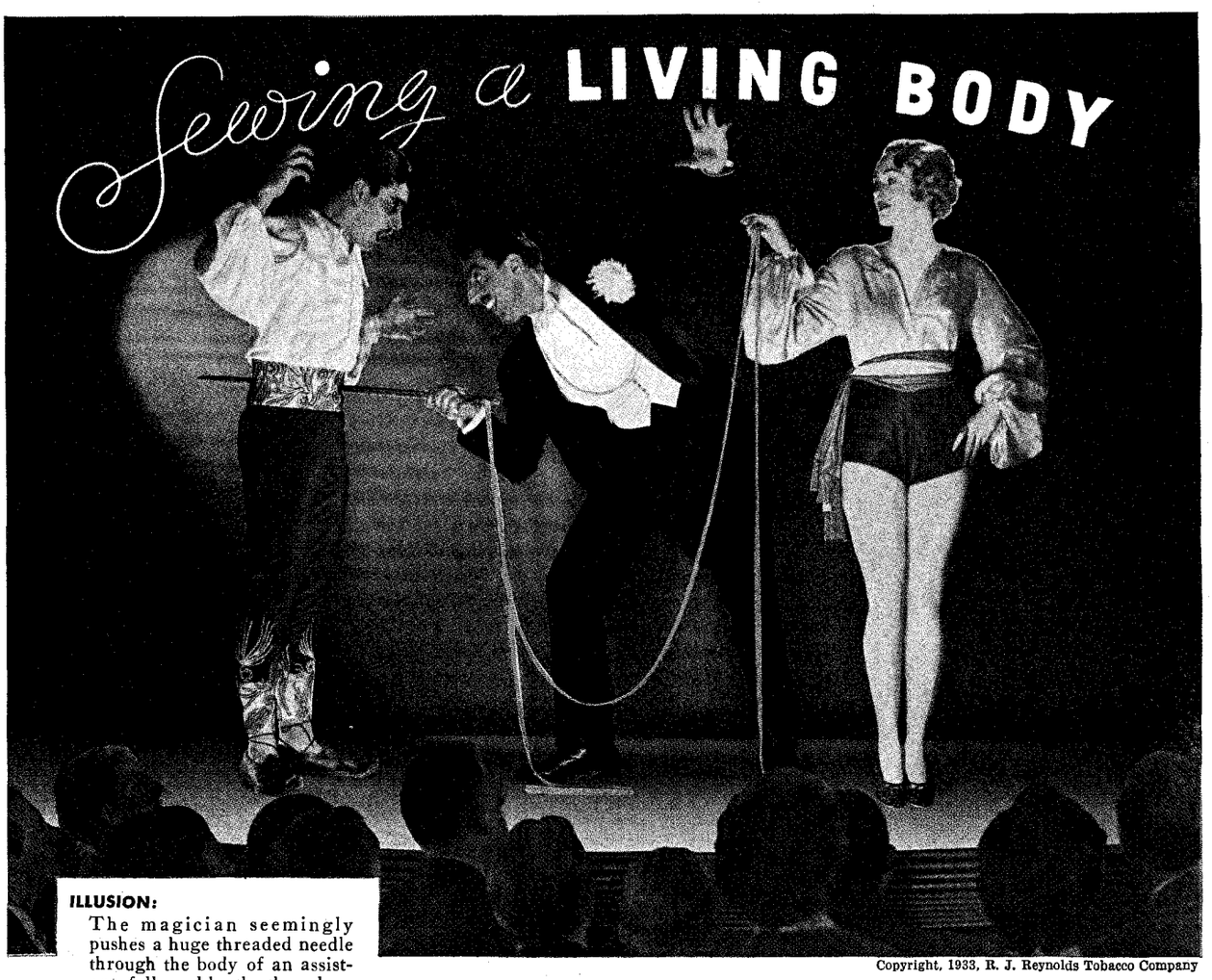

ILLUSION:
The magician seemingly pushes a huge threaded needle through the body of an assistant, followed by the thread.

EXPLANATION:
Under the clothes of the victim is a pipe, extending around his body. The needle, which is flexible, goes around the body and out the back so quickly that the audience does not notice that the needle and thread are momentarily shortened during the act.

SOURCE: *"Magic Stage Illusions and Scientific Diversions" by Albert A. Hopkins, Munn & Co., New York.*

Copyright, 1933, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

IT'S FUN TO BE FOOLED ...IT'S MORE FUN TO KNOW

A trick frequently worked in cigarette advertising is the *illusion* that mildness in a cigarette comes from mysterious processes of manufacture.

EXPLANATION: All popular cigarettes today are made in modern sanitary factories with up-to-date machinery. *All* are *heat treated* — some more intensively than others, because raw, inferior tobaccos require more intensive treatment than choice, ripe tobaccos.

The real difference comes in the tobaccos that are used.

It is a fact, well known by leaf tobacco experts, that Camels are made from finer, MORE EXPENSIVE tobaccos than any other popular brand.

Camels have given more pleasure to more people than any other cigarette ever made. Give *your* taste a chance to appreciate the more expensive tobaccos.

KEPT FRESH IN THE WELDED HUMIDOR PACK

NO TRICKS JUST COSTLIER TOBACCOS

IN A MATCHLESS BLEND

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. . your engine is safe with DOUBLE-RANGE Mobiloil

No matter how hard, how fast, or how far you drive you can find certainty of protection for your Chevrolet engine in the grade of Mobiloil recommended at the right. For Mobiloil is a *double-range* oil. In traffic at 6 or wide open at 60, your engine is safe with Mobiloil.

Full protection at all speeds is a serious matter in these high-speed days. That's where many oils fail. That's where "depression oils" break down. That's why many car manufacturers now suggest in their Instruction Books — for low speeds, one grade of oil is desirable — for prolonged high speeds, the grade heavier.

But you can't very well change your oil every time you want to drive fast! So play safe with *double-range* Mobiloil. At slow speeds your engine will be safe from wear and gumming caused by oil that can't circulate freely. At high speeds — unlike many ordinary oils, Mobiloil does not thin out dangerously. It gives full protection. See your Mobiloil dealer today and start saving on oil consumption, repairs and above all, on car life.

Keeps new cars Young
1932, 1933 CHEVROLET
Mobiloil "A"

Makes old cars Last Longer
1929, 1930, 1931 CHEVROLET
Mobiloil "AF"

Tune in on the Socony-Vacuum radio programs featuring Edwin C. Hill — "The Inside Story of the Names that Make the News," every Friday night at 8:30 Eastern Standard Time, Columbia Broadcasting System coast-to-coast.

SOCONY-VACUUM
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MERGER OF STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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Taking Off a Plaster Cast

THE HARDEST GARMENT to take off is the plaster cast used to hold broken bones in place while they are knitting together.

It is often necessary to soften such casts with vinegar and then to use heavy cutting pliers or saws. This is not exactly reassuring to the patient.

A simple device for removal has been made by W. K. Kearsley of the General Electric Company.

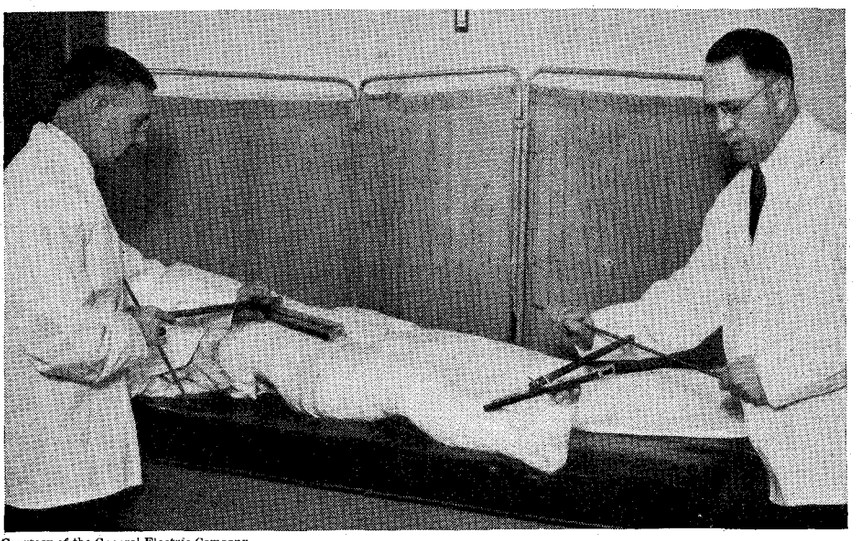
A doctor once explained to him the difficulties to be encountered when it would be time to remove a cast from his wife, who had been injured in an automobile accident. He thereupon invented a better way. Says Guy Bartlett of the company's News Bureau (Schenectady):

"Mr. Kearsley's device works as efficiently and smoothly as a modern can-opener, and makes one wonder how many other every-day problems are awaiting the inventor.

"Many times they require only ordinary facilities and, after being solved, look so simple that one is left wondering why they were not invented long ago.

"When the broken bone had been temporarily set and was ready for the cast, Mr. Kearsley asked that, between the inner cotton bandages and the layers of cloth impregnated with plaster of Paris, there be inserted three lengths of braided steel cable of small diameter, one extending the full length of the back of the cast and the other two along the front from either end of the cast to the opening at the knee joint.

"The cables were placed, and the cast left for several weeks required for the mending of the broken bone."



Courtesy of the General Electric Company

"As Smoothly as a Can-opener"

Taking off a plaster-cast the new way.

WHEN it was time to remove the cast, the free ends of each cable were attached to a small device Mr. Kearsley had constructed in the meantime. A few turns of a roller atop a runway, and the cable cut through the cast. The patient saw no application of brute strength to heavily jawed snippers, felt no pinching of cutters, nor even pressure as the cast was sectioned. To quote further:

"Wires were similarly inserted in casts applied to crippled children in the Eastern New York Orthopedic Hospital-School at Schenectady, and the casts were just as easily removed at the proper time.

"Following these applications, Mr. Kearsley addrest a meeting of the Schenectady County Medical Society and demonstrated the use of the equipment.

"The cable, the roller upon which it is wound, and a runway for the roller comprise the equipment. The stranded, rust-proofed cable is an eighth inch or less in diameter. The roller upon which the cable is wound reminds one somewhat of the key employed in opening a can of sardines. The specially constructed metal runway along which the roller travels prevents the roller from pushing against the cast, and leaves a space for the plaster as it is severed.

"It has been found preferable to employ two rollers, turning them simultaneously toward each other.

"A cast can also be removed, however, by securely strapping one end of the cable to the cast while the other end is wound on the roller, and then reversing the connections to complete the removal of the wire.

"In some cases, only one wire need be imbedded in a cast, but in most cases it has been found preferable to use two wires, on opposite sides of the cast.

"The wires should be placed at the time the cast is made, but it is possible to insert a cable beneath a cast which has been in place a long time, and thereby to facilitate removal of the cast.

"It is usually found that the casts which have been in place some time are no longer tight-fitting. In one case the cable was directed beneath a cast extending from the waist to the toes, over the inner curve of the ankle—a cast very difficult to remove by ordinary means."

Henry Ford's New Anesthetic

WHATEVER HENRY FORD SAYS or does is news. Consequently the anesthetic his doctors used a short time ago became front-page news. The general public was thus made aware for the first time of a new anesthetic called Avertin. Says *The Industrial Bulletin* of Arthur D. Little, Inc. (Cambridge, Mass.):

"Avertin is known to chemists as a bromin derivative of grain alcohol. Its preparation was described in 1923, and reports regarding its use as an anesthetic began to appear in 1926. Since then the scientific journals have had much to say regarding the many phases of its use. The earlier work was done in Germany. More recently the English and American workers have presented considerable data, while we even find reports in far-away Australia and Argentina. By 1929 over 100,000 cases had been reported where Avertin was used as an anesthetic in hospital practise.

"Avertin differs from ether, chloroform, etc., in that, while they are inhaled as gases, Avertin is usually administered by injection. The toxic dose of Avertin for rabbits has been found to be 0.5 to 0.6 gram per kilogram of body weight, while the anesthetic dose is 0.25 to 0.3 gram per kilogram of body weight. This is claimed to be a more favorable ratio than for any other anesthetic investigated, excepting amylene hydrate.

"The problems arising from its use have been many. It was found that more than very gentle heating caused the Avertin to decompose to products injurious to the intestines. A color test was devised for detection of this decomposition, and now the anesthetic must always pass this test before it is used. When pure, Avertin has been found to have no irritant local action.

"An extensive study revealed that over one-half was excreted by the kidneys during the first twenty-four hours after administration, less than half the remainder during the second day, and the balance over a period of several days.

"Avertin usually causes a drop in blood-pressure. The respiratory rate is slowed, but efficiency is maintained by an increase in the depth of breathing. Repeated doses given to laboratory animals have shown no important injurious effect upon any organ.

"It may be used alone, but is now, in this country, usually administered as a 'basal' anesthetic, followed by ether, gas or local anesthetic, after the patient becomes unconscious.

"The outstanding reported value of Avertin is the method of administration, which does away with any distressing reactions such as coughing, feeling of suffocation, etc. The patient goes to sleep quite normally, and may remain peacefully sleeping for several hours after the operation, thus allowing a more gradual recovery from the shock. After-effects have been noticeably absent. It is claimed that there have been no cases of lung affection where Avertin alone was used. While it is not advisable in cases of kidney or liver diseases, it is particularly suitable for old people because of the favorable action on the heart. Also, it is very advantageous for operations about the neck and head, and for operations requiring considerable time."

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The Roman Way of Cleaning Swimming Pools

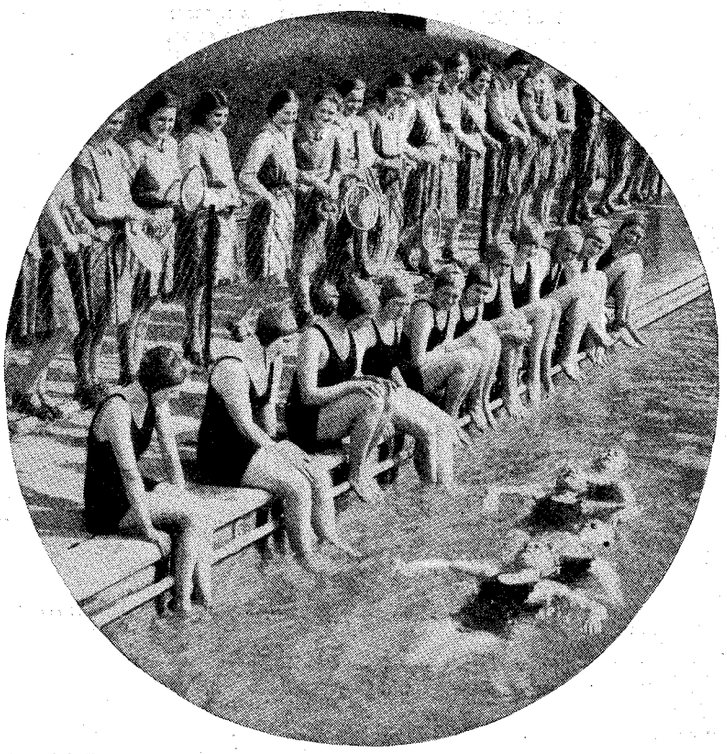
THE ANCIENT ROMAN ENGINEERS built their swimming pools so that the water kept overflowing at the edges.

In this way the disease-breeding floating scum was carried off, and the water in the pool was continually purified.

To leave the surface undisturbed, as in most of our pools, is to invite disease, argues W. S. Pollard, a mechanical engineer of Philadelphia, writing in *The American City* (New York). We read:

"Twenty-two hundred years ago Appius Claudius became Censor of the Roman Republic. To increase the opportunities for healthful public bathing and swimming, he built an aqueduct from the springs at Praeneste, a score of miles away, to the new public bath and swimming pool outside the walls of Rome; and a boiling plant to soften the hard spring water for cleansing purposes.

"Such throngs of people came for warm baths and to swim in the cold, hard water of the pool that not all could enter. The experiment had proved a success, and more and more baths and swimming pools were built, in the parks inside the walls of Rome, with additional aqueducts, until the daily consumption of water for bathing and swimming is said to have reached nearly 200,000,000 gallons, and for the benefit of the people the Romans operated public baths and swimming pools for a period of 700 years.



Copyright by Keystone

Health Protection Vital Here

Swimming pool at a girls' school. The Romans first found how to keep the water pure, then lost the art. Now we are learning it again.

"Upon what did the success depend? First, upon the design of the pool and the circulation of the water, its great quantity and its coolness; second, upon the strict enforcement of the laws made by the Censor for the operation of the baths and pools.

"Attendants found guilty of neglecting their duty received a punishment equal to that for manslaughter.

"The water which came from the aqueduct entered the pool bottom through numerous inlets and overflowed at the surface into a gutter around the pool. Thus the possibility of short-circuiting the water from inlet to outlet was eliminated, stagnation was prevented, and the objectionable matter on the surface of the water was removed."

IN the year 453 the Huns cut the aqueducts, and fifty years later many of the great bathing and swimming pools were in ruins. After the fall of the Roman Empire, laws in other countries that had adopted the Roman system grew weaker. Design and operation were changed to economize on water. During the Middle Ages bathing and swimming were cultivated very little, the pools degenerated and became places of infection, epidemics broke out, and finally all the pools were closed. Mr. Pollard goes on:

"In the nineteenth century the healthful effect of bathing and swimming once more became recognized, but the early development of pools proceeded with practically no knowledge of the laws that govern the action of polluting material in water. Pools were built in gymnasiums, clubs, hotels, etc., where bathing loads were very light and the polluting of the water was hardly noticeable. Experience collected from these pools with light bathing loads has been used to establish the present method of purifying the water in nearly all pools.

"When the bathing load is heavy, a large quantity of polluted material is brought into the pool. The surface water is considered the most dangerous, for much of the polluting material collects on the surface shortly after it has been deposited by the bathers, and is allowed to remain there and decompose, forming a scum; the water being of a suitable temperature, the surface of the pool becomes a bacteria incubator.

"In modified form, some of the best designed modern pools use the Roman method of circulating the water, thus removing much of the polluted material from the pool shortly after it has been deposited by the bather. A standard purification plant capable of keeping the bacteria count safe at peak load should be in service, operating at a two-gallon rate per square foot per minute, which experience has proved to be economical and to give excellent results. The value of liquid chlorin as a sterilizer for swimming-pool water has become generally recognized. It requires considerable mixing with the water in all parts of the pool, and this mixing is provided by the underfloor method of circulation. Thus chlorin treatment is an added safeguard."

Deadly Human Rays

A CHEMICAL explanation for certain deadly rays given out from the human body has been offered by Prof. Otto Rahn of Cornell University.

Professor Rahn had previously found that rays emitted from human blood, finger-tips, the ends of noses, or flashes from eyes killed yeast and presumably could kill other micro-organisms. His findings were reported in our issue of July 23 last.

The mechanism of these deadly rays remained a scientific mystery, and their very existence has been questioned by many scientists. Says a mail report of Science Service (Washington):

"Professor Rahn believes that they may be explained by an abnormal excretion, through the skin, of oxycholesterol. This chemical is a fat, and is related to the parent substance of vitamin D, ergosterol.

"Investigations carried on at Cornell by Professor Rahn and his associates indicated that these rays may furnish the scientific explanation of several old superstitions, among them that at certain periods women cause flowers to wilt and fermentations to become abnormal. Dr. David I. Macht and Dr. Grace Lubin of Baltimore found that a poison excreted at these periods was identical with or closely related to oxycholesterol.

"This compound killed yeast when separated from the yeast by quartz, the Cornell investigators found. Ether washings from the fingers of women at such periods did the same thing. From this they concluded that oxycholesterol was present in the skin of the women at such periods, and that the presence of this substance explains the deadly rays emanating from the women.

"Previously Professor Rahn had supposed these strange rays to be some sort of ultra-violet rays, because of their ability to be effective, through quartz, as are ultra-violet rays. In view of this it is interesting to note that vitamin D is formed when ultra-violet rays act on the ergosterol of the skin.

"Professor Rahn has also investigated the ultra-violetlike 'mitogenetic rays' which some scientists have observed from growing plants. His studies seemed to confirm these observations, particularly those showing that the stimulation of these rays is necessary for cell division, and consequent multiplication."

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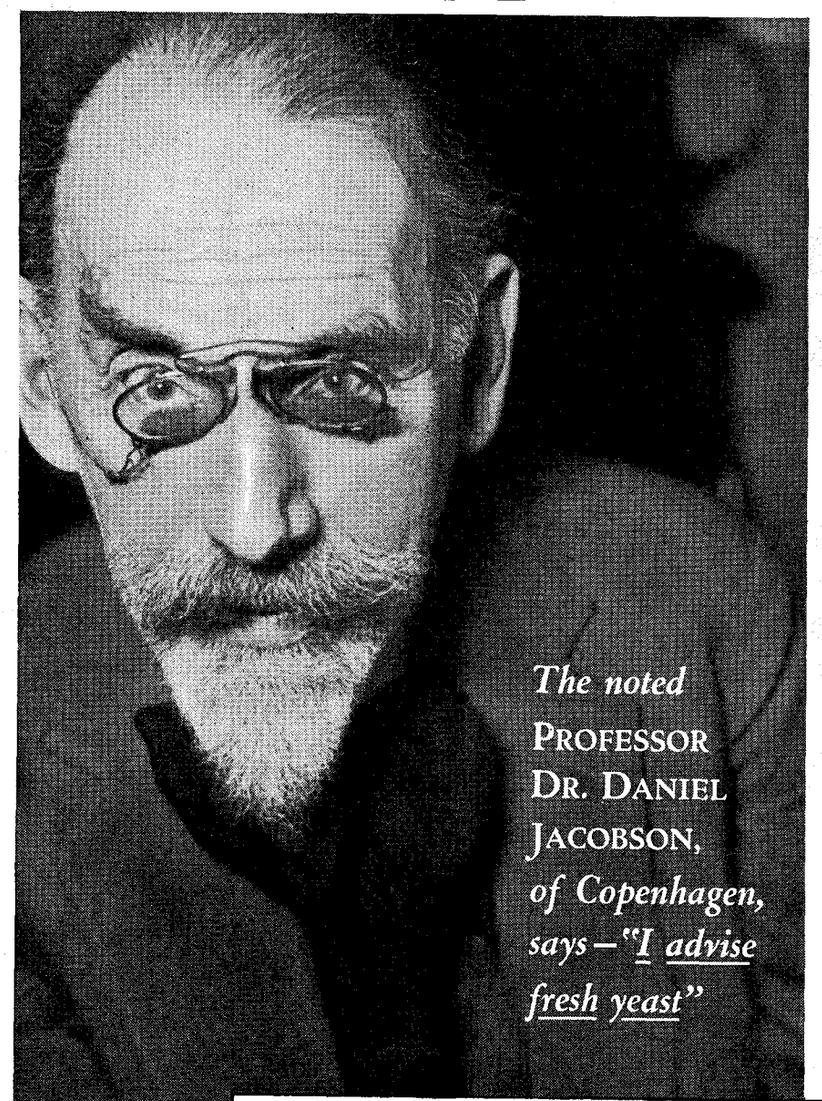
"Harsh Laxatives cause *untold* trouble"



The noted PROFESSOR DR. DANIEL JACOBSON, *of Copenhagen, says—"I advise fresh yeast"*

WHY does Dr. Jacobson, one of the leading medical experts in Denmark, make the above statement?

Because—to give his words—"laxative drugs in the long run weaken the intestines." As a result, the bowels "*can no longer function without help.*"

Dr. Daniel Jacobson is an authority of the great University of Copenhagen. He also heads his own private clinic. He states:

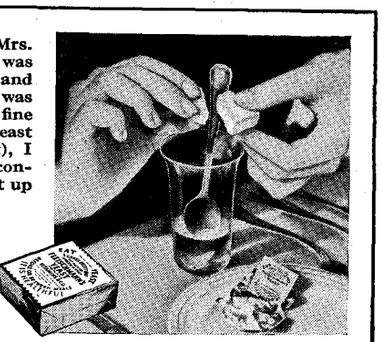
"After many years of medical experience I recommend a remedy which overcomes constipation not harshly but gently—fresh yeast. Fresh yeast, a food, stimulates peristalsis (bowel movement). It softens accumulated wastes in the intestines . . . making elimination easier, regular . . . more complete.

"It invigorates the whole system."

Simply eat 3 cakes of Fleischmann's Yeast every day, regularly, before meals or between meals and at bedtime, plain or in a third of a glass of water. In a very short time—as yeast "tones" and actually strengthens your intestines—you should discover that you *no longer need* those weakening laxatives and violent pills!

"I FELT VERY TIRED," *writes* Mrs. Cecile Stout, *of Philadelphia,* "and was terribly bothered with indigestion and headaches . . . I knew my system was clogged. Remembering my son's fine experience with Fleischmann's Yeast (the doctor had recommended it), I tried it myself. It cleared up my constipation and indigestion and built up my strength."

IMPORTANT! Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It's yeast in its fresh, effective form—rich in vitamins B, G and D—the kind doctors advise.



Isn't it worth trying? Then *do* try it! Know the joy of a really healthy body—a good digestion—a radiant skin. You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers, restaurants and soda fountains. Write for free booklet. Dept. Y-M-11, Standard Brands Inc., 691 Washington St., New York City.

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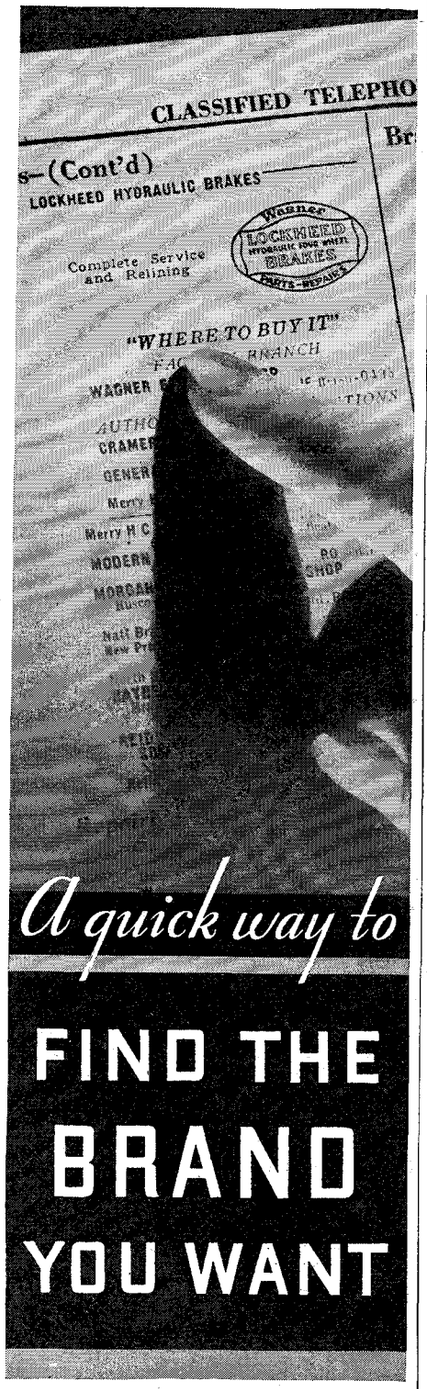


Many of the products and services advertised in this magazine are also listed in your local *classified* telephone book—so that you can easily locate an authorized sales or service agency.

For example: Cadillac-LaSalle is listed under automobiles; Leonard under refrigerators; Sherwin-Williams under paints. Below each of these trade names is a list of local dealers who are *authorized* representatives of that manufacturer.

"WHERE TO BUY IT"

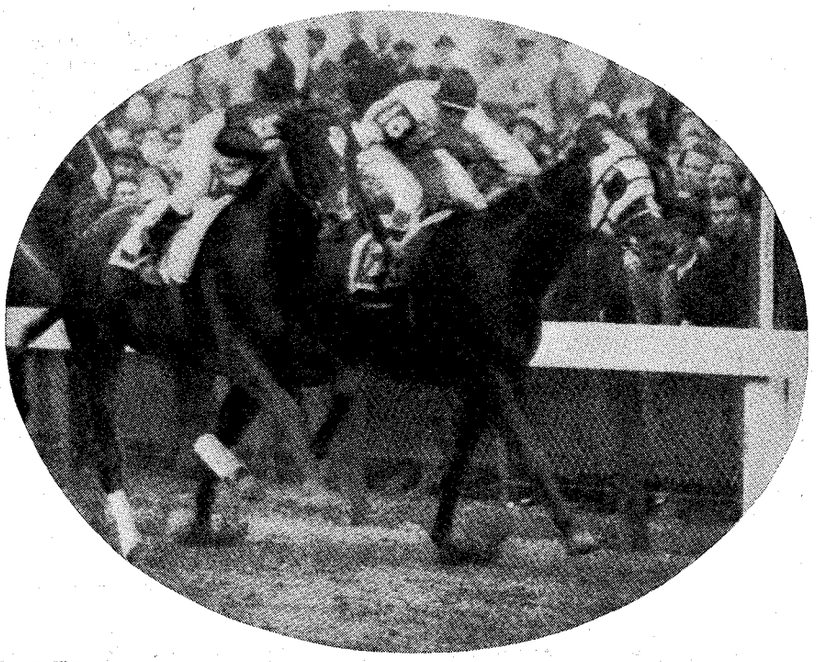
Sports and Athletics

The Kentucky Chorus—"There Goes Bradley!"

FORTY THOUSAND voices barked the news that something was doing at the last turn.

A curious shuffle in the order of the leading horses as they came rocking round into the straight.

The Kentucky Derby of 1933 was teetering in the balance of fate. You could have heard a tin roof drop—maybe—as Head Play forged past both Charley O. and Ladysman (the favorite), snatching the lead for a few moments—until a dark brown outsider, a 9-to-1 shot, came up with a rush at Head Play's heels and darted cleverly into the inside berth beside the rail.



Keystone View

The Duel of the Jockeys Within a Jump of the Finish

A glimpse of the winning-post at the right. Fisher (left) is "grasping Meade's saddle-cloth," according to the Associated Press, while the right hand of Meade, who rides the hooded Broker's Tip, was "clutching Fisher's shirt at the shoulder."

BUT what sent the Blue Grass boys wild with joy, from Gov. Ruby Laffoon down, was that the billowing silk jumper of the inside jockey shone with the white and green hoops of Col. E. R. Bradley, of Idle Hour Farm, near Lexington, already the winner of three Kentucky Derbies, and now perhaps about to win a fourth—thereby to become the greatest and luckiest of Kentucky Colonels.

Hence a throb of almost hysterical elation in the throaty cry, "There goes Bradley!"

Yes, there he went and here he came—in the equine personality of Broker's Tip, thundering neck-and-neck with Head Play, their foaming muzzles rising and falling like twin parts of one machine. So close they ran, the dark brown and the chestnut, that their ribs and flanks actually bumped at moments, and all could see that the frantic jockeys were swapping compliments never heard at a Boy Scout council.

Nearing the wire, in fact, Jockey H. W. Fisher, on the chestnut, "was seen apparently slashing at Don Meade, on Broker's Tip, with his riding 'bat,'" Damon Runyon tells us in the New York *American*, "but Fisher claimed the reason was that Meade was holding his (Fisher's) saddle."

In fact, both the boys were condemned of rough riding by the stewards, and penalties were meted out to them two days later, as we shall see.

As they flashed by the winning-post, the clamorous grand stand couldn't decide which horse was ahead, or whether either was, but "the Bradley number, 16, went upon the unofficial board at once.

"The crowd on the infield started swarming out on the track almost before the rest of the field finished, roaring the Kentucky version of the old-time Rebel yell."

Mr. Runyon continues:

When Fisher brought Head Play back to the finish, and dismounted, he immediately ran, with little, short, jiggly steps in his riding-boots, across the lawn to the stewards' stand to lodge a claim of foul against Meade. He was wearing the brand-new and extremely brilliant orange silks of Mrs. Silas Mason, of Lexington and New York, who bought Head Play from Mrs. Bill Crump, wife of the old jockey, for $30,000 and 15 per cent. of the Derby stake, yesterday.

Fisher broke down and cried as he talked to the stewards. Meantime, however, they had already draped the neck of Broker's Tip with a rose blanket, and had handed

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San Francisco

GOLDEN GATEWAY TO THE CALIFORNIA OUT-OF-DOORS

Where thousands come every summer to be young again

No adventurer who came in 'Forty-Nine to seek the golden luck of *Roaring Camp* or *Rough and Ready* was ever more thrilled than you will be when you see San Francisco.

From the very first moment that you glimpse the city gleaming on her hills beside the Golden Gate you will sense the personality that makes it different from the other fascinating cities of the world. The clear outlines that rise before you in the western sky bespeak an adventure-in-living that here is uppermost . . . They were young, those thrill-seeking sons of many lands who built this city, and they planned it after their own pattern . . .

Once you have set foot in San Francisco, you will never want to leave it until you have explored it thru and thru.

Running west from the *Embarcadero* over seven storied hills, multi-colored streets lead to a hundred exciting places . . . to Union Square and great hotels and famed, romantic restaurants. To curly-eaved Chinatown and other foreign colonies of America's most cosmopolitan community. To the Mission Dolores, established in 1776, and the *Presidio,* with guns made in Peru for the Spaniards who built it. To the towering peaks that let you look down on the city and the sparkling land beyond.

The broad ocean beach and far-reaching Golden Gate Park. Picturesque Fishermen's Wharf, the Legion of Honor Palace. The Zoo and the Aquarium. The tiny cable cars invented for these hills. And the shimmering fogs that bring a siren mystery to the dark . . . These too will thrill you day after sunny day, night after laughing night.

Summer days are clear and cool in San Francisco. Great for riding, and golf on the celebrated courses, for boating or fishing in the Bay and in the ocean, and for every other sport. There is no rain in the summer months. Constant breezes from the sea keep temperatures low, night-time as well as day . . .

Altogether, here is everything, we think, to keep the promise of the stories you have heard about this city . . . this center of the California vacationland.

One day you'll set off thru the valley of

the San Joaquin to great Yosemite, to the Big Tree forests and the highest water-falls on earth, only a few hours' ride from San Francisco. Another will take you to the fabled gold towns in the High Sierra foot-hills and to Lake Tahoe, Mark Twain's blue *sea in the sky.* You will see the stately University of California at Berkeley, and the east-bay cities; Marin County, across the Golden Gate, where the Redwood Empire begins; and the San Mateo peninsula, with lovely Stanford University. South from the city, three hours' drive thru valleys of ten thousand orchards you will come to the crescent Bay of Monterey, with Santa Cruz, Carmel and gay Del Monte. The Bret Harte Country and Jack London's Valley of the Moon, Mt. Shasta and Mt. Lassen, Russian River and Feather River are some of the other places where you'll find outdoor living filled with new experiences . . . and always, entertaining San Francisco will be close at hand by rail or wide, smooth motor road.

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Meade a big bunch of American Beauties, and the photographers were busy taking pictures of the horse, the second "maiden" to win the Derby. That is to say, Broker's Tip had never before won any race. Sir Barton was the only other "maiden" to take the Derby.

"Big Jim" Farley, the bald Warwick of the Roosevelt Administration, presented the cup that goes with the $49,450 purse to the owner of the winner. The second horse gets $6,000, the third $3,000, and the fourth $1,000.

MEANWHILE the duel of the jockeys had reached a stage of violent fisticuffs in the dressing-room, "until they were separated by attendants," and that incident figured in the deliberations of the Churchill Downs stewards. As the Associated Press tells it:

Herb W. Fisher, who had the mount on Mrs. Silas B. Mason's Head Play, was set down for thirty-five days, thirty days for rough riding and five days for striking Jockey Donald Meade after the race in the jockeys' quarters. Meade's suspension was for thirty days.

The stewards, in announcing the suspensions, said: "Each boy, according to the evidence and observation, was guilty of grasping the equipment of the other."

Meade, who has been riding for four years, the last year for Colonel Bradley, left high school at Ventura, California, to answer the call of the turf. He was born in South Dakota.

FOR riding Broker's Tip to victory, the boy was awarded by Colonel Bradley a bonus of $4,892, but even that nest-egg failed to console him for his suspension.

"Don'ts" for Japanese Husbands

Japanese women have grown weary of the centuries-old custom of "yessing" their men folks all day long.

The *Fujokai* (*Woman's World*) in its stand for more rights for the housewife, has compiled a code of laws for husbands, covering jealousy, finance, home administration, health, clothing, food, children, and other subjects.

Some of the "don'ts" for husbands, as arranged by the women staff members of the *Fujokai*, follow:

"Don't be a killjoy all your life. Crack a joke once in a while, even if it isn't very funny. Why confine your wisecracks to your friends?

"Don't crack your chopsticks against the bowl while eating. You're apt to get on your wife's nerves.

"Don't ignore her wishes. If she suggests that you go together to a department store, go, even tho you can think of nothing quite so boring. On the way back, stop for something to eat or drink. She'll like that.

"No matter how much you love your wife, give her a vacation from you now and then.

"If she happens to look pretty, don't forget to tell her so. If she isn't particularly pretty, tell her so, anyhow.

"Don't forget her birthday. Stage a little celebration of it each year.

"Don't reprimand her bitterly when she has simply forgotten to sew a missing button on your clothes. She'll snap back at you, and then something is bound to happen.

"Never lie to your wife.

"Remember that your wife has a right to an opinion, too."—*Associated Press dispatch from Tokyo.*

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What His Eyes May Have Seen

LI CHING-YUN, a native of the province of Szchewan in Western China, is dead there at the age of 197 as he himself counted it, or at the age of 256, according to official estimates, remarks the New York *Times*, adding:

It is said that there is a record of congratulations extended by the Peking Government to the venerable man on his 200th birthday.

If Li Ching-yun lived to be 197 years old, then it is probable that he witnessed the following:

7 attempts to inflate the currency and bring back prosperity.
7 collapses of the currency.
12 revolts of the young generation.
25 revivals of the long skirt.
24 returns of the short skirt.
8 reintroductions of the game of whist under a new name.
10 returns of the jig-saw puzzle.
5 cycles of warm winters and cool summers.
5 cycles of cold winters and hot summers.
6 outbreaks of nudism.
4 eruptions of school-teaching without books, teachers, or discipline.
4 returns to modified corporal punishment.
12 outbursts of self-expression in the colleges.
11 revivals of the Lady type.

But if Li Ching-yun actually lived to be 256 years, then it is plain that he must have been an observer of the following panorama—

And here *The Times* proceeds to reiterate the above list, with 25 per cent. added to the numerals.

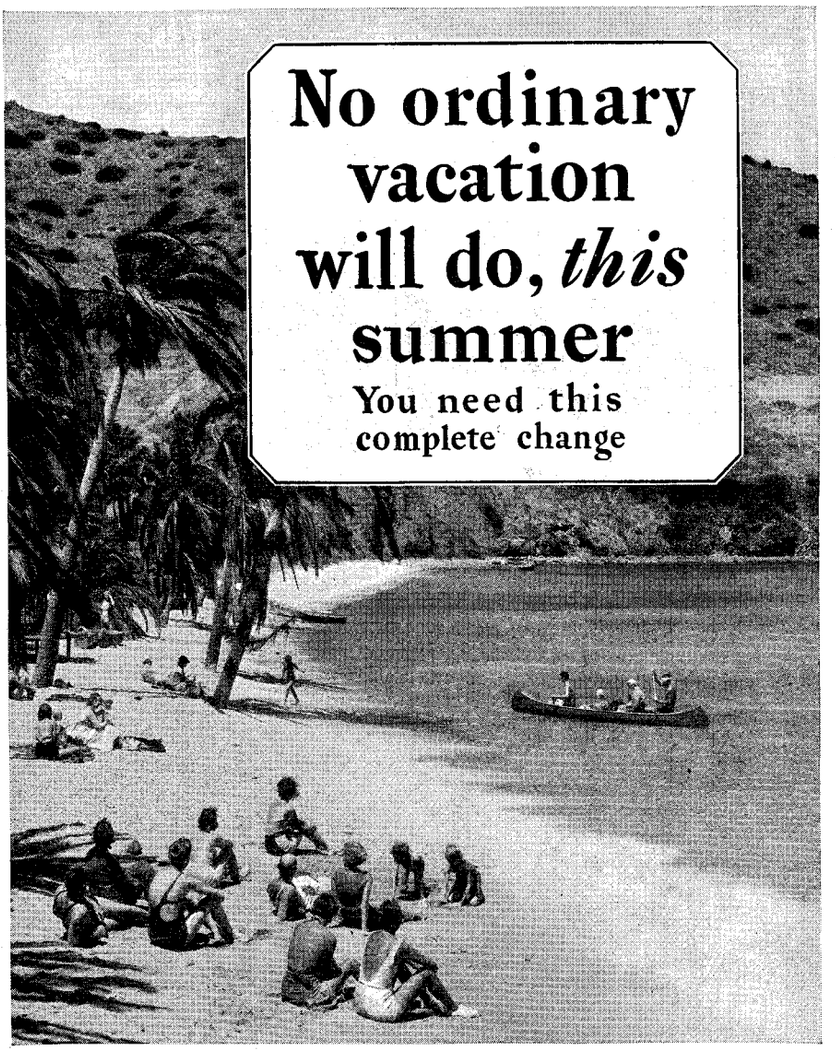
Mustaches as Screens

WHEN Gen. Gaishi Nagaoka, father of Japanese aviation, died in Tokyo, the other day, his half-legendary twenty-inch mustache was interred in a separate mound beside his grave. Taking note of that historical hirsute occasion, the Cincinnati *Times* observes:

This suggests that an interesting monograph might be written on the significance of the mustache in modern world affairs. The news reports do not say whether the general regarded his mighty brush as the seat of his power, but there seems little doubt that Germany's Wilhelm II did. Jealous of its military curl and bristling points, Wilhelm had a special attendant for his mustache. Nightly it was locked into an iron frame. Germany's most impressive mustache of the moment is worn by von Hindenburg. Saber-curled, like Wilhelm's, it yet seems less formidable—gruff and kindly, like Old Paul himself.

Stalin's follows the Slav model, shaggy and vaguely menacing, just the thing to cow obstreperous commissars. Pilsudski's is ferocious, but a little ragged, not unlike that gentleman's parliamentary career.

The most celebrated of contemporary mustaches is, of course, Hitler's. That extraordinary adornment has been compared to many things under the sun, most aptly to a cluster of bumblebees, settled on a pouting lip. It is still somewhat of a mystery to the non-German world that its wearer has managed to overcome so obvious a handicap. Perhaps it is taken as a symbol



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From most points in the country, even a two-weeks vacation gives you at least eleven days actually here. This year, costs while here (normally about 16% under the U. S. average) as well as costs of *getting here*, have been drastically slashed—lowest in fifteen years. And *what* a vacation you can have, for no more than the usual cost of an ordinary holiday!

Clear, rainless days, nights so cool you'll sleep under blankets, mean maximum pleasure and benefit in every hour you spend here . . . splashing in friendly Pacific breakers, sailing to nearby pleasure-isles, golfing by a mile-high mountain lake, exploring a crumbling Spanish Mission. It's all so refreshingly *different* . . . vast orange groves, palms, gardens . . . celebrated resort cities like Pasadena, Glendale, Santa Monica, Beverly Hills, Pomona, Long Beach and others surrounding big, cosmopolitan Los Angeles . . . memorable evenings with the stars in Hollywood . . . even a real glacier close at hand . . . Old Mexico just to the south.

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For our part, we prefer Mussolini's type —clean-shaven and bald as the Alps.

Young Hopeful of a Genius

MAX REINHARDT'S son settled down to another cigar and another cup of coffee. He had been discussing coffee with Ben Washer, who describes the encounter in the New York *Morning Telegraph*.

In Berlin, it seems, the coffee is bad. And so is the beer, Mr. Reinhardt says. And he can not understand why. "It must have something to do with the water," is his afterthought.

Strange indeed to chance upon the great Professor Reinhardt's son in the midst of one of New York's most habituated speakeasies. He looks like his famous father. He has black hair which falls down over his ears. And he chews the ends of his cigars as he talks. It is only when he is talking about New York that his eyes really light up.

"I guess people think it is funny that I, Max Reinhardt's son, should like so much the stage shows in the movie houses. But we have nothing like that in Europe. We have no music like you have. So good, all of it. And no dancers. They're so good, too. And no comedians. The American sense of humor is wonderful. And your comedians are all so good. We haven't got any like them in Germany."

Young Herr Reinhardt has been in New York for several months. This is where his father sent him to study the theater. For this is where both of them believe the future artistic development of the theater is to take place. Young Reinhardt says the situation in Germany "makes me so sad." He believes the theater will remain dormant for at least several years. Hitler is not interested in the theater. And the land which once boasted of the theater which led the world, thanks to this young man's father, has fallen into theatrical oblivion.

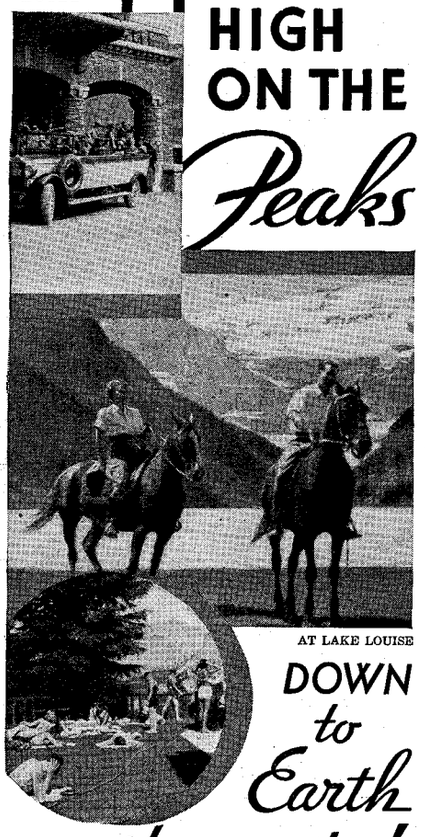
The Lay of the Last Heath Hen

Martha's Vineyard had hoped that the world's most famous bird—the last surviving heath hen—would be making a call this spring as it did a year ago, at James Green's field on the Edgartown road, the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us, adding:

But the lone cock has disappointed the watchers, none more so than Dr. Alfred O. Gross, first authority on the unique bird leg-banded by him in 1931, who has visited the island to verify, if possible, rumors that the recluse had recently been seen.

"*The Vineyard Gazette's*" current heath-hen news is in a minor key. It is feared that the bird has joined the rest of his species. Indeed, a reward is offered by Dr. Gross, Thornton W. Burgess and others for finding the body, certified by the leg bands. If the bird is dead it may be a long chance to making the discovery in the dense cover of scrub oak; but scientists on and off the Vineyard feel that "the record will be incomplete unless a chapter can be added with some circumstances of the bird's fate." The heath hen at least will have had his freedom to the end, unlike the last passenger pigeon, which died on September 1, 1914, in the Cincinnati Zoological Garden, its long tail feathers broken by constant confinement in a cage.

AT BANFF SPRINGS "HOTEL"



AT LAKE LOUISE

MILE-HIGH ON THE Peaks

DOWN to Earth on the costs!

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EXTRAORDINARY opportunity! . . . This year's holiday on the roof garden of North America will cost you less . . . 126 miles of smooth motoring on mile-high roads—hairpin turns, snow peaks, glaciers, valleys of the gods . . . *Banff Springs Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet*. . . Spectacular days at each, threaded on a ribbon of views you will never forget . . . Ride, climb, swim in warm, open-air pools, fish in a lake too green to be real, ride Indian ponies with cowboy guides . . . golf on an 18-hole masterpiece-course, dance to world-famed orchestras. The chance of a lifetime!

6 Glorious Days—with 2 days each at Banff Springs Hotel, Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet; 126 miles of spectacular motoring over roads costing a king's ransom. ALL-EXPENSE . . **$70**

5 Wonderful Days—same hotels and chalets. 1st day Banff Springs Hotel. 126 miles motoring. Leave by train from Field. ALL-EXPENSE . . . **$60**

4 Colorful Days, 1st day at Banff Springs Hotel, then Chateau Lake Louise and Emerald Lake Chalet. 126 miles motoring. ALL-EXPENSE . . **$50**

5 Outdoor Days—Chateau Lake Louise, Emerald Lake Chalet, Lake Wapta and Yoho Valley Chalet-Bungalow Camps. Motoring. ALL-EXPENSE **$40**

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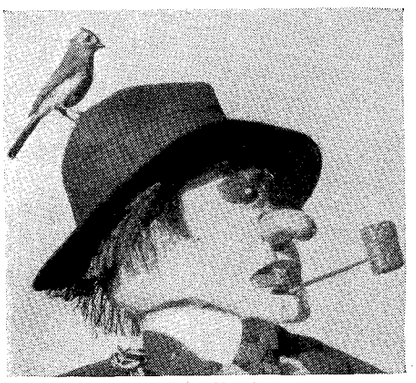
Beguiling the Bird in the Hand

"BACK to nature" is the cry of the overcivilized. Well, here's a quick way to climb right into Mother Earth's green lap and play with our little brothers, the dicky birds.

Just follow the directions, and you can have feathered songsters hopping over you



Illustrations by courtesy of *Nature Magazine*

Break 'em In with a Dummy—

as fearlessly as if you were a Yogi on the banks of the Ganges.

AND you may get more of a kick from that than from loading the shotgun and blasting out some gay little life. Fred E. Brooks did. He's the inventor of this technique for convincing birds that a hat and a corncob pipe don't conceal some deadly trap.

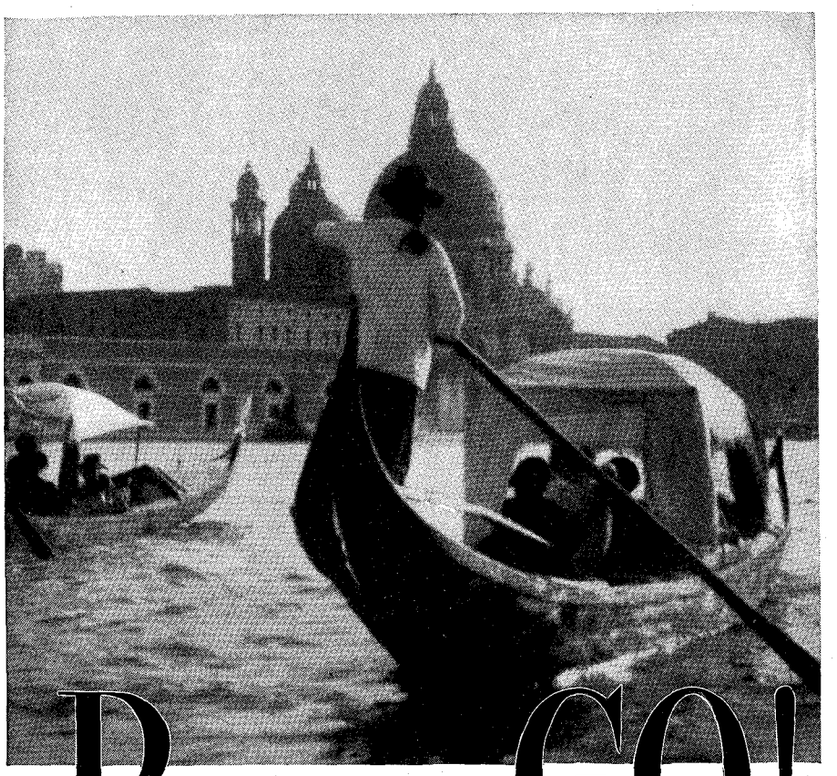
"The thrill runs up my arm and tingles

And They'll Soon Learn That—

through the back of my neck and chases up and down my spine," writes Mr. Brooks in *Nature Magazine*. "I lose interest in my shotgun and consider how tame by comparison has been the kick which in times past I have gotten out of shooting wild creatures. The confiding trust of such a charming little wisp of life satisfies that sense of egotism which men have and which prompts them secretly to brag to their wives about the ease with which they can win friends."

He can go out now, he says, extend his hand with nut meats in the palm, and chickadees, Carolina wrens, and titmice will come fearlessly, settle upon his fingers and help themselves to the food. There

4,585 miles from your swivel chair..



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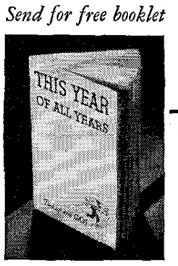
But first send coupon for our booklet so that your cautious mind can be reassured about that old bogey "how much?"

Send for free booklet



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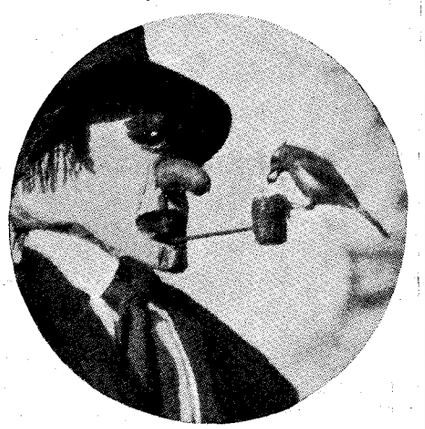
isn't any charm about it, says Mr. Brooks. He has simply convinced the birds that he is their friend.

This is how he started:

Just outside a window of my library I erected a feeding shelf for the birds, attaching one side of the shelf to the window-sill. The shelf was bountifully supplied with cracked grain, sunflower seeds, nut-meats, cracklings, and other dainties.

The time was winter, when the natural supply of bird food in the fields and forests



It's Perfectly Safe to—

was scant. Within a few minutes the birds found their shelf, and the news soon spread throughout all the bird community that a supply ship from some heavenly port had wrecked and spilled its cargo at my window.

They gave me no credit at all. I could sit within and watch them through the glass, but they resented my nearness and made eyes at me and wagged their tongues at me.

Then one day I made an artificial arm from a crooked limb of a tree, slipt an old coat-sleeve over it and placed a glove on the hand. I thrust this arm out of the window, allowing the hand to extend beyond the edge of the feeding-shelf. On the palm of the glove I placed a little heap of walnut meats, and then, like Br'er Rabbit, watched to see what the news is gwine t' be.

At first not a bird came near.

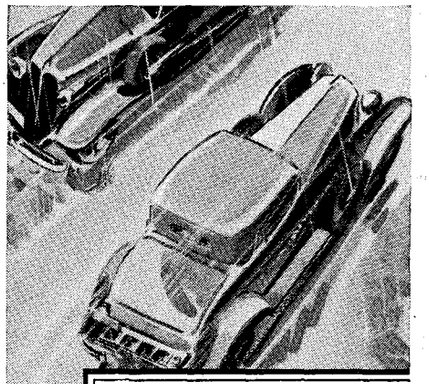
A tufted titmouse perched in the shrubbery and screamed—*smarty! smarty! smarty!* A pair of wrens growled and chuckled and nuthatches and sparrows flew around at a safe distance and whistled their suspicions:

But they soon grew hungry and tired of their outcry, and a chickadee ventured to the shelf, eyed the tempting food on the glove, hopped over and took a fat kernel and flew away. This made all the watchers bold, and in a very brief time they were taking the food as fast as I would supply it.

Then I removed the dummy arm, put the glove on my own hand, and holding a supply of nut-meats thrust my arm out of the window. Within a few minutes the birds were coming to my hand in rapid succession.

Then I removed the glove and placed the food in my bare palm. The birds were suspicious, but again a chickadee led the way, and, while he grabbed a mouthful, momentarily clasped my thumb with his cold little toes.

The mob soon followed; downy woodpeckers, titmice, juncos, wrens, and nuthatches. They even quarreled among themselves for a place on my hand. In my



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Read the story of an owner-driver who put 13,000 miles on his speedometer in less than four months:

"My driving speed on the road is between 50 and 60 at all possible times. I came in last week from a 2165 mile trip on the same oil I started with (Quaker State), and had added only 1 quart on the trip. My car will really go out and run 65 miles per hour all day long with no effort whatsoever." *

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excitement I forgot all other work and allowed my lunch-time coffee to get cold.

Thereafter whenever I held tempting food out of the window, the birds were sure to come for it.

THEN Mr. Brooks tried standing outside, with his body fully exposed, while he offered the birds food near the shelf. But that was too much for them. The experiment was too dangerous for them to attempt.

Mr. Brooks made a dummy, fashioning it

Get Gay With a Good Man

in the likeness of himself as much as he could. He put nut-meats on the crown of the hat and in the palm of the hand and then fitted a corncob pipe into the mouth. Reward was his when he awoke at daybreak the next morning and looked out the window:

A cardinal was sitting on the dummy's hat, a white-breasted nuthatch was hitching itself around on his arm and hand, and the pipe was empty.

Throughout the day I kept all the depressions about the person of that straw man filled with the choicest titbits, and the birds swarmed about the food confidently and unafraid.

A day or two later, I removed the dummy, loaded up with nut-meats myself, and stood like Casabianca in the exact spot which the dummy had occupied. Nor did I have to wait long for the birds. They were shy at first, but soon began venturing to me, taking the food from my hat, pipe, and hand, and even exploring my pockets.

I set up my camera and made numerous pictures. While a bird was perched upon one hand I would operate the shutter of my lens with the other. They became so fearless that while I was obtaining a proper focus of the instrument they would alight on my hat, or settle in front of my lens, obstructing the view so that I would have to shoo them away.

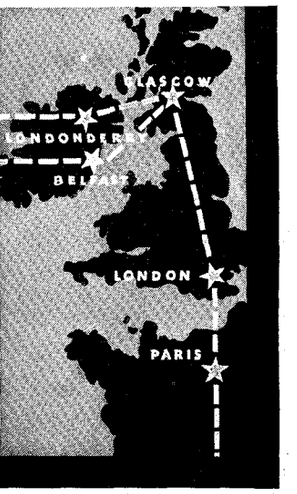
I have found that in any flock of a given species there are likely to be one or two individuals that are less suspicious of me than the others, and that when these become tame they help to inspire confidence in their fellows.

Once hand-tamed, they usually remain on intimate terms with their tamer for some time.

When "Wider, Please" Is a Pleasure.—"I wonder why Peck always goes to a lady dentist."

"I suppose it seems good to hear a woman tell him to open his mouth instead of to shut it."—*Industry and Labor.*

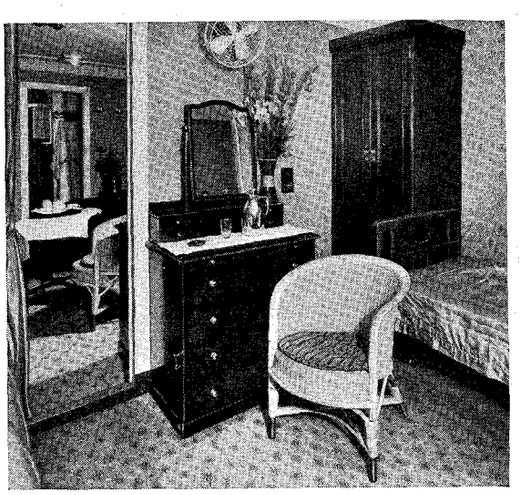
ENTER EUROPE HERE



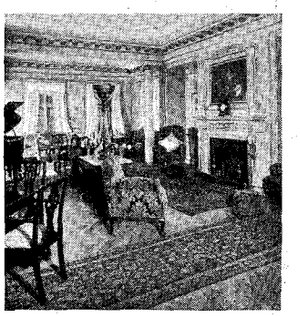
The "1933" way to start your Europe trip

Look at the map! There's economy, convenience and added pleasure in starting your European trip from the top . . . landing at Glasgow, seeing Scotland, Wales, England on your way to the Continent . . . or stopping at Londonderry or Belfast for a tour of the Emerald Isle before you go on. It's the way of 1933 . . . added value . . . your whole Europe trip lies on a direct and easy route . . . no circling back from some farther landing-port . . . you take everything in your stride and see it all!

And Cabin Class on this route is a "buy". The California, Cameronia, Tuscania are fine, modern ships, with generous space . . . superb food . . . such solid comfort as attracts companionable travellers and inspires congeniality. The service which plays so great a part in the ease and pleasure of your voyage, is backed by 81 years of Anchor Line tradition. And Cabin Class is top class.



Staterooms are distinctive in taste, modernly luxurious in their comforts.



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Aug. 19	Tuscania
†Aug. 26	Cameronia

*Summer rates: Cabin, $133 up; Tourist Class, $102 up.
† Via Boston to Belfast and Glasgow.
‡ To Belfast and Glasgow.

FIRST CLASS $140 UP

TOURIST CLASS $97 UP

Sailings from New York to Belfast and Glasgow:

†May 20	Transylvania
†June 3	Caledonia
*†June 17	Transylvania
*July 1	Caledonia

†Via Boston.
*Summer rates: First Class, $147 up; Tourist Class, $102 up.

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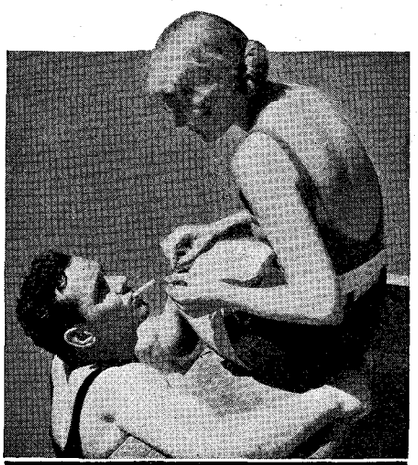

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In it you will find a wealth of vacation tips: Where to find your favorite sport—the secret of pleasant, cool rides on shaded roads—how to get relief from the city's oppressive heat—the thrill of luncheons, dinners or teas at famous mountain or seashore hotels—the story of seashore, lakes, mountains and rivers almost within a stone's throw of each other—a land of antiques and first editions—and food that tempts the most jaded appetite.

Write now. Use the free booklet. Plan a much needed rest safely within your budget. New England Council, Statler Building, Boston, Mass.

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Please send me free copy of your beautifully illustrated booklet, D-23, crammed full of useful New England Vacation suggestions.

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Address.....

A Thriller on the Main Line

If the story had been composed by Oliver Optic, it would be a classic of juvenile fiction.

For their "thrill that comes once in a lifetime," the six orphan boys of Passaic, ranging from eleven to fifteen years, must be the envy of all red-blooded youngsters, exclaims the New York *Herald Tribune* in an editorial for grown-ups.

"They were heroes in a jiffy. Seeing from the orphan-asylum windows the washout on the Erie tracks, knowing that the 7:50 from Jersey City was due, they rushed out and ran up to flag the train with their coats in the nick of time.

"Engineer McGlin thought fast, too. The train stopt with a jolt, and 500 passengers were safe." This admiring chronicle runs on:

Acme

After the Big Adventure

The six life-saving orphans: Mazzola (left), Borsche, Murdock, Fleming, Merlnizek, and the second Mazzola.

The whole thing happened quicker than you could say a few Jack Robinsons.

Most of the commuters had no idea that they were in the middle of the most exciting story for a long time on the main line of the Erie. No daily traveler would have imagined that life and limb were in any way dependent on the orphans of the old stone house pleasantly overlooking the Passaic athletic field—altho a sympathetic eye could not fail to notice now and again the alert-looking boys on the grounds under the curved embankment. The names of the train flaggers are interesting as a cross-section of young America—Merlnizek, Murdock, Fleming, Borsche, and the brothers Mazzola.

By using their heads they prevented an accident that might have orphaned boys and girls in several towns from Passaic up to Suffern. Surely no first-class veteran railroad man could have "clicked" to the emergency any better than these six boys.

In the news columns of the same paper we read:

They ran through a pouring rain for a

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Wherever you plan to travel in the United States, Canada or Mexico, write us telling when and where you want to go. We will send, postpaid, free, state road maps of each state you pass thru, marked with your best routes, illustrated booklets of interesting vacation and historic spots, and camp and hotel guides. Also a Conoco Passport, a small pocket folder, which introduces you to 18,000 Conoco stations and dealers and provides you with spaces to record the expenses of your trip. The Conoco Travel Bureau, operated by Continental Oil Co., is America's foremost free travel service. *Address Dept. 4*, Conoco Travel Bureau, Denver, Colo.

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quarter of a mile to halt the 7.50 express from Jersey City, carrying commuters living in Passaic, Paterson, and points north to Suffern.

The train, nine coaches and one baggage car, had made its first stop at Passaic Park, and the engineer, John McGlin, of Nutley, was taking the curve toward the main station in Passaic, when the express was due at 8:15. Erie trains make great speed around this curve, which has a slight grade, and if the boys had not warned McGlin of the danger ahead there would have been a dangerous wreck, as the curve did not allow him a straightaway view of more than 200 feet ahead.

Around the bend McGlin saw a boy standing beside the track, wildly waving a rain-coat. McGlin mistook the boy's alarm for a cheery greeting and waved pleasantly in return. But farther around the curve he saw five more boys, standing a few yards apart, and all swinging their rain-coats in the air.

The Cover

THE name of the place celebrated on the cover assorts ill with the Italian light of love of somewhat similar name.

But Mr. Aston Knight found the color of Cazenovia in New York State suitable to his palet on his recent return from France.

An absentee for many years, painting in France, he held an exhibition of his work last fall in the John Levy Galleries.

Born in Paris, in 1873, he is a son and pupil of D. Ridgway Knight, the well-known American painter. He was also a pupil of Lefebvre and Robert-Fleury.

In the New York *Sun* we find this sketch:

A pupil of his father, the distinguished American artist Ridgway Knight, who himself was a pupil of Meissonier, he keeps to the well-trodden path of sound craftsmanship, and after forty years of constant study of nature, it is not too much to say that tho he may see with the eye of the poet, he paints with the hand of a good workman who knows his job.

In France, where good craftsmanship is in the blood of the race, his qualities were long ago recognized. He was awarded gold medals in the Paris salons of 1905 and 1906. He was made a Knight of the Legion of Honor in 1920, and is now an officer.

Besides, the French Government has bought three of his pictures for the Luxembourg. His work also hangs in various American museums—in Toledo, in Rochester, in Marion, Ohio, in Newark, in New Orleans, and elsewhere.

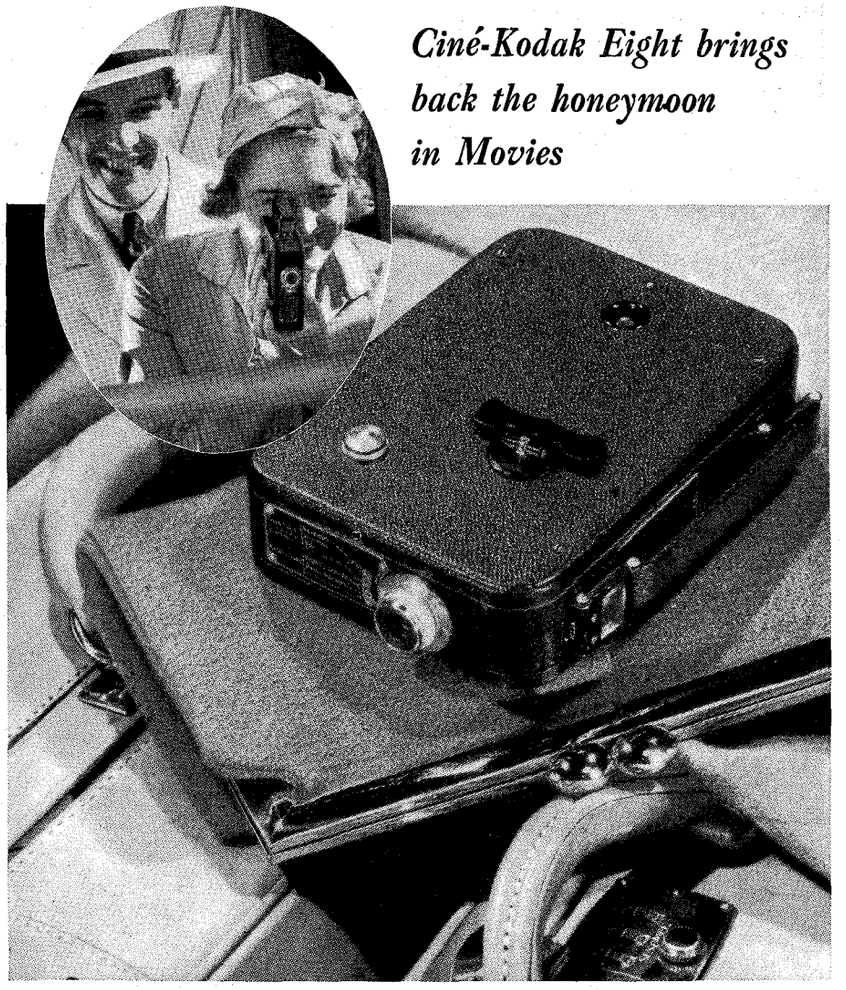
It is not difficult to understand why France has claimed the best years of his artistic career. It was there he had his training, there he received his first recognition, and there that he finds the subjects that apparently make the greatest appeal.

He kindles as he recalls the historical associations that cluster around the scenes he has portrayed, yet lingers with painter-like delight over the roses thrusting their way through the thatched roof of some old cottage, dwells on the beauty of the carving above the doorway, and notes with a caressing touch how the reflected lights creep in under the eaves—in a word, he is primarily a painter intoxicated with the delights of the eye.

His pictures radiate the joy of life, hymn praise to the beauty of the visible world.

A Wedding Gift that goes along

Ciné-Kodak Eight brings back the honeymoon in Movies



IF it were *your* wedding trip, what gift would mean as much to you as this new Ciné-Kodak? A gift that will preserve—in movies—the most memorable journey of all.

A full-fledged movie camera for $29.50.

Ciné-Kodak Eight is a fine photographic instrument. A precision camera. Beautifully made. Complete. Compact. Yet so easy to use that anyone can make excellent movies with it from the start.

Home Movies 10¢ a Scene

And movies made with Ciné-Kodak Eight cost less than 10¢ a "shot"... 20 to 30 scenes (as long as average news-reel scenes) on a $2.25 roll of film. The price includes the finishing.

It's about the only gift that goes along on the honeymoon. And what could you give that would furnish so much unique enjoyment over the following years?

Ask to see Sample Movies

Ask your Ciné-Kodak dealer to show you the Eight—and the movies it makes. Or write for booklet that explains how this small, simple camera makes movies at 10¢ apiece. Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, New York.

IF IT ISN'T AN EASTMAN, IT ISN'T A KODAK

Ciné-Kodak EIGHT *Eastman's New-Principle Movie Camera*

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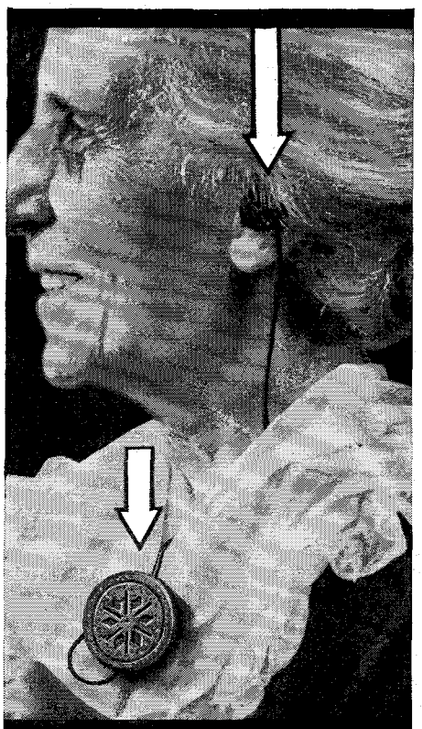

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED. UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

MR. MASTERS's lines from the "Iliad" are a fair challenge to Lawrence's of the "Odyssey"—perhaps they have a finer grace, and no less welded to the common speech. This portion of lines 478-676 in Book XXIV are taken from *The Delta Kappa Epsilon Quarterly* (Menasha, Wis.):

TRANSLATION FROM HOMER'S ILIAD

BY EDGAR LEE MASTERS

But the old man Priam went straight toward the house
Where Achilles was wont to sit. There Priam found him,
But his comrades sat apart, while two of them,
Automedon and Alcimus with busy feet
Were waiting on him. For Achilles was newly ceased
From meat and wine, and by his side still stood
The table.
Now unseen of these great Priam
Entered the room, and closely coming clasped
Achilles' knees, and kissed the terrible hands,
That being so man-slaying had slain his sons.

And as when heart-blindness comes upon a man
Who in his native country has slain another,
And escaped to a land of strangers, and to the house
Of a man of plenty, and all that household looks
In wonder on him, so was Achilles seized
With wonder at the sight of god-like Priam;
And all about Achilles were seized with wonder,
And they glanced at one another. But Priam made
Entreaty now, and thus spake to Achilles:

"Remember thy father, god-like Achilles, now
Whose years are like to mine, already come
To the threshold of old age. Him evilly
The dwellers about him are entreating now,
Nor is there any to ward a wrong from him.
Yet while he hears of you as yet alive
His heart has joy, as it hopes from day to day
To see his dear son home again from Troy.
But I—I am unblest and utterly,
Seeing that I begat the chiefest sons
In all Troy's ample lands, yet of them all
Not one is left. . . .
. . . . The furious Ares loosed
The knees of all of them. And that one left me
Who by himself the men and city guarded
You slew but now, you slew him as he fought
For his country, you slew Hector even now.
For his sake am I come among the ships
Of the Achæans, to win him back from you,
Bearing a ransom past all estimation.
Have awe of the gods, Achilles, and take pity
On me an old man, remembering your father,
For I am more piteous by far than he,
And I have endured what no man has endured
On all the earth's face, yes, now reaching forth
My hands to touch the face of him that slew
My sons do I endure what never a man
Has on the face of earth endured before."

THIS hymn to spiritual beauty appears in *Poetry World and Contemporary Vision* (Clifton Heights, Pa.):

INNER BEAUTY

BY CHARLES W. B. LANE

Man knows a beauty he cannot express,
Words to fit he will never find;
It stands alone in its sheer loveliness—
A still, sad beauty of the soul and mind.

Deep in most hearts this lovely thing takes root,
One can know its magic without fear;
Sometimes it's heard in notes from out a flute—
Some see its wondrous image in a tear.

It's fashioned of a strange and flimsy stuff,
Like starlight and the wild bird's plaintive call:
That we should even sense it is enough,
To understand would surely blind us all.

WHAT A
SLEEP
I HAD!

...POUNDED MY EAR LIKE A LUMBERJACK

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POEMS, witty and wise, by Bernice Dewey, never received a rejection from the "Conning Tower," controlled by F. P. A. She died on New Year's Day, 1933, and her "Poems," now privately printed, contains the following verses especially dedicated to those who affect detective stories or plays:

WHAT'S WRONG WITH CRIME?

BY BERNICE DEWEY

It is a fact that till the present time—
  And to an author this was very trying—
No Muse at all was patroness of crime;
Whether one practised prose or wrote in rhyme,
  The need was crying.

Supply, however, follows on demand,
  And so the sacred Nine, to be explicit,
Have been increased to ten, I understand:
Muse of the murder case, I shake your hand—
  Or, better, kiss it.

Your moral duty to inspire is not
  A weighty matter; the divine afflatus
Is never needed to resolve the plot,
Whether the victim's stabbed or drowned or shot:
  Don't overrate us.

The rules are certain like a master key:
  The butler does the deed in many cases
When he's unshaken by the third degree,
His paradoxes full of wit, and he
  Of social graces.

And what I chiefly want to ask is why,
  Why must one who never is suspected
Be always guilty? What about the guy
They find beside the body, blood-stained, sly,
  And dark-"complected"?

Why, he, it seems, although he holds the gun,
  Is but the Great Detective, or a minion
Of law and order—almost any one
Except the villain. This is overdone,
  In my opinion.

Against the character who solves the scheme,
  The highest criminal minds are always pitted.
We recognize him early in the theme
Because the author always makes him seem,
  At most, half-witted.

If you could alter this, I'd not despond;
My outlook for the future is not gloomy;
And if the heroine so fair and fond
Need not, in plays, forever be a blonde,
  Why, that would do me.

INTERESTING for the picture it evokes of a long-buried past, yet holding a connecting link with ours. From *Silhouettes* (Ontario, Cal.):

DAFT

BY J. CORSON MILLER

I met him running by the moon-blue water,
He said "Last night I nearly caught her—
Old King Pharaoh's dusky daughter.

"You see, I'm wearing his scarabs and rings,
And a diamond crown to my forehead clings—
I was only a prince, now I'm King of the Kings.

"For my golden shoes are fastened with fire
From jewels I pilfered in buried Tyre—
Fit merchandise for a queen's desire.

"Remember, in Egypt—long, long ago,
When I was cup-bearer for Pharaoh,
Where the slave-girls danced, as the sun sank low?

"And once, for the Emperor's foolish whim,
While the lamps in the banquet-hall turned dim,
I fashioned a song of love for him?

"About a maid by the moon-blue water,
And of how a Cup-Boy loved and sought her—
The great King Pharaoh's dusky daughter? . . . .

And shaking with joy, his eyes burned bright
With the moon-mixed madness of the night—
A ragged, unkempt and brainless wight.

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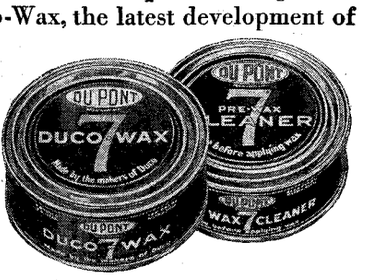

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

The Gold-Clause Tangle

THAT gold-payment clause in your bonds—government or otherwise.

What does it mean?

What are the words—"payable in principal and interest in United States gold coin of the present standard of value"—worth to you?

We are, remember, off the gold standard. Gold payments, export of gold, are banned. A situation with both domestic and international complications, discust in the Topics department last week, has thus been created, and more detailed legal discussion of its many and various implications seems in order.

If the situation worries you, it may be a comfort to know that official brows in Washington are just as wrinkled with perplexity as your own. The enforceability of the gold clause in some $22,000,000,000 of government obligations and some $75,000,000,000 other contracts is practically certain to be tested in the courts. So, Turner Catledge reports from Washington to the New York *Times*, "the legal staff of the United States Treasury has been engaged" on the problem, seeking a way out of the tangle that has been brought about.

THE question is, Mr. Catledge proceeds:

What will the Supreme Court say about the fulfilment of a contract which is "payable in principal and interest in United States gold coin of the present standard of value"?

On the answer to this question will depend the policy of the Treasury and the whole American financial community in their approach to the task of making good on approximately $100,000,000,000 in gold-clause contracts.

The Treasury's legal advisers have found any number of State court opinions relative to the gold clause in contracts, many of them disclosing a well-defined view in the 1860's and 1870's that obligations to pay in "gold coin" can be legally fulfilled by payment in any currency representing the value of the real metal money. But in so far as the Supreme Court of the United States has passed upon this question, it has indicated its preference for the fulfilment of the letter of the contract.

The gold clause in government bonds and private mortgages and indentures comes to the fore now not only because the United States, by decree of the President, is off the international gold standard, but because payment in gold of our outstanding obligations, whether held abroad or in this country, is being refused. Moreover, President Roosevelt is being granted Congressional authority to reduce the weight of the gold dollar in a scheme for domestic currency inflation.

If the weight were actually reduced, the gold dollar would not be, of course, of the "weight and fineness" of the dollar at the time the gold clause in bonds now maturing was written in. The Treasury has prepared itself for a test, which will indicate a course to private business as well as to itself.

HERE the writer in *The Times* turns aside to discuss briefly the history of the gold clause. Its origin he places seventy years back, at the time of the 1862 "greenback" act, "when currencies of the Government were of doubtful and varying values." Reading on in Mr. Catledge's analysis of the situation:

Makers of contracts, seeking assurance of payment in the best money of the day, began writing into their agreements the stipulation that "this contract shall be payable in gold dollars of the present standard of weight and fineness."

The practise grew. Additional reason for it appeared now and then with renewals of inflation agitation. It became fixt in private contracts about the time of the whirlwind silver advocacy of William Jennings Bryan. The Government was slow to recognize it, however. Not until 1910 was the gold clause adopted as Federal policy. In an act approved on February 4, it was provided that "any bonds and certificates of indebtedness issued after February 4, 1910, shall be payable in principal and interest in United States gold coin of the standard value as of February 4, 1910."

When the necessity for quick and heavy borrowing came during the World War, the Treasury wrote in the gold clause on a gigantic scale.

The Government had to sell billions worth of bonds, and the clause went into the first, second, third, and fourth Liberty loans, which are "payable in principal and interest in United States gold coin of the present standard of value."

Bonds, notes, and certificates of indebtedness and Treasury bills are now issued under authority of the second Liberty loan act.

Bills are issued under an amendment of June 17, 1929, which carried no specific requirement for payment in gold. All other obligations specifically state on their face that they are payable in gold at the "present standard of value," namely, the standard of value at the time of issue.

So, as the situation stands to-day, practically the entire public debt of the Government, represented by nearly $22,000,000,000 in outstanding securities, is, by contract, payable in gold.

For many years before the Government adopted the gold clause as one of its bids for capital, private corporations had been using it to great advantage. Offerings of "gold bonds," engraved on orange-yellow paper, with promises to redeem in "gold coin" prominently written thereon, were eagerly taken by a public which has seldom exercised its right to be paid in gleaming metal.

The railroads wrote the clause into their bonds almost without exception, with the result that to-day the $11,000,000,000 owed by the carriers of the United States is nearly all secured by gold-clause contracts.

And now back to the current situation. As we asked at the outset, what is the gold clause really worth?

Prepare yourselves for a perhaps some-

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what disagreeable surprize in Mr. Catledge's next words—

In the opinion of many students of monetary problems, however, the gold clause is of no actual value. They maintain that the enforced interchangeability of money with paper currency supposed to represent so many gold dollars of the value and fineness set out in the gold clause itself renders it impossible for a security-holder justly to demand payment in any specific form of legal tender.

The Supreme Court will be the final arbiter. The last Administration fought against abandonment of the gold standard on the assumption that the gold clause in government bonds was a real obligation to be met according to the letter of the contract.

The present Administration, having gone off the international gold standard, is now searching for a way out of the gold clause complication.

Officials are exploring a number of routes, one of them to attack the constitutionality of the gold-clause provisions and the other to seek a court ruling to uphold the gold-embargo provisions of the emergency banking act. So far as the Treasury alone is concerned, it could always fall back on the principle that the Federal Government can not be sued without its consent.

The Administration is paying little attention to protests from abroad against the embargo on shipments of gold for interest payments on Liberty bonds held in foreign countries.

The Treasury maintains that none of our bonds were floated abroad, that they strictly are a home product, and that their gravitation to foreign shores gives them no preferred status whatsoever. Moreover, only a few United States bonds are held abroad.

No policy, however, can ignore the possibility of action by the Supreme Court on the gold-clause provisions of private contracts.

In last week's article on the gold clause, reference was made to a recent English decision by Justice Farwell, who ruled that "a contract payable under its terms in pounds sterling 'in gold coin of the United Kingdom of or equal to the standard weight and fineness existing' was in reality an obligation to pay £100 in gold currency, and could be fully satisfied by tendering £100 in any currency that was legal tender in that country." Looking to this country, Mr. Catledge says:

Decisions of American State courts so far explored on the subject agree largely with the theory of Justice Farwell. As a couplet to this theory is the gold standard act of March 14, 1900, amending the act of 1878, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain all currency issued by the Government at the parity of the gold dollar, whose content was fixt at that time at 25.8 grains of nine-tenths fine.

"All forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with the standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity," said the act.

The question still remains, however: Will the Supreme Court hold that, under these acts, any other dollar can be called a gold dollar in redeeming an obligation payable, under its own terms, in actual gold coin?

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Motors Humming Again

MOTOR manufacturers have broader smiles than in many a moon. Their output for April was near the 175,000 mark, "a record high for twenty-two months," Bert Pierce, automobile editor, reports in the New York *Herald Tribune*. And "forecasts are being made that production in May will be more than 200,000 units."

So there is optimism in Detroit and her sister automobile manufacturing centers. "The steady gain in demand, which has been strest during the initial quarter of the year, with the exception of time out for the bank holiday, leads to the belief that the total for the first six months of 1933 will far exceed expectations, exprest at an earlier period.

"There are several basic facts which are tending to increase sales in motor vehicles. One of the most important is the widespread desire to obtain cars at present prices, thereby avoiding" the higher prices that inflation may bring. "Already the scale is working upward, due to a natural stabilization of all products, and the end is not in sight." Reading on:

Manufacturers admit that vehicles which they are offering at the present scales yield too close a margin between the cost of production and selling price. While the motoring public receives the most alluring values in automotive history, rates are being forced upward by economic necessity. Add to this any currency inflation and the answer is given for substantial increases. This rise may be gradual, over a period of weeks, but it is predicted that automobile rates have departed on a permanent upswing.

Throughout the motor plants there is a general movement to step up production. Surveys indicate this activity is of far larger proportions than is actuated by the usual spring demands. Dealer stocks have been restricted to requirements and, now that the public is buying in volume, sheaves of orders are arriving at the factories, not only for immediate needs, but to insure necessary stocks on hand for quick deliveries during the month.

Acceleration in motor operations was considered by Alfred Reeves, vice-president of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, as remarkable in several respects.

"Less than two months ago the national bank holiday dealt such a heavy blow to motor sales as might have staggered a lesser industry," he said.

"The rapidity of our recovery from this setback is another excellent proof of the industry's fundamental vitality and of the ability and courage of its leaders.

"It is also noteworthy that this improvement has been accomplished without the psychological advantage of a rising market which, as is well known, usually has a stimulating effect on mass buying."

Mr. Reeves gave the opinion that external factors, including the progress which has been made in putting the Government's recovery program into effect, have speeded improvement in the automobile business.

A spreading improvement "in many lines of business, a better feeling and higher prices in the security market, were cited as having effect in the local automobile trade," Mr. Pierce tells us as he concludes:

One of the New York dealers, whose line is exceptionally popular, has declared that difficulty has been experienced in keeping a stock of cars on hand. Daily shipments are being made, and are being exhausted as fast as they can be prepared for delivery.

Another dealer has sent a representative to the factory to keep cars moving to him.

Should the present conditions continue, there is a possibility of a shortage of new vehicles in the New York market.

Stocks by Any Other Name

IN the gay old days when "everybody was in the market," nicknames for popular stocks were on every lip.

Names like "Soup" (So. Pacific) and "Katy" (M. K. & T.), "Bessie" (Bethlehem Steel), "Pan Pete," "Monkey" (Montgomery Ward), "Old Woman" (Ontario & Western), all stick in our memories. Indeed, the Wall Street commentator of the New York *Herald Tribune* notes that the practise is convenient for telephonic and telegraphic purposes, usually giving a clearer description of the issue in question than its ticket symbol. But the speculative public are more devoted to this nicknaming on the London exchange than they are here, opines the New York writer after looking over an article in *The Financial News* of London, from which he takes this list:

Berwicks—L. N. E. Railway.
Bags—Buenos Aires Great Southern.
Brums—L. M. S. Railway.
Bats—British American Tobacco.
Imps—Imperial Tobacco.
Leos—Leopoldina Railway.
Cantabs—Imperial Tobacco of Canada.
Bits—British Investment Trust.
Breads—Aerated Bread Company.
Unies—Unilever shares.
Lemcos—Liebig's Extract of Meat.
Asabs—Anglo South American Bank.
Cosach—Compania de Salitre de Chile.
Emmies—Electric and Musical Industries.
Farmers' Loans—Agricultural Mortgage Corporation.
Kangaroos—British Tobacco Company.
Slubbers—British Cotton & Wool Dyers.
Traccys—Brazilian Traction, Light & Power.
Sidros—Société Internationale d'Energie Hydro-Electrique.
Sofina—Société Financière de Transports et d'Enterprises Industrielles.
Hydros—Hydro-Electric Securities Corporation.
Holdings—International Holding & Investment Company.
Dutch—Royal Dutch Company.
Shells—Shell Transport & Trading.
U-Boats—United British Oilfields of Trinidad.
Venez—Venezuelan Oil Concessions.
Twin Eagles—Mexican Eagle and Canadian Eagle Oil.
Chartered—British South Africa Company.
Johnnies — Johannesburg Consolidated Investment Shares.
Sallies—South African Land & Exploration.
Daggas—Daggafontein Mines.
Tanks—Tanganyika Concessions.
Zams—Zambesia Exploring Company.
Friscos—San Francisco Mines of Mexico.
Gussies—Great Universal Stores.

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for MAY 20, 1933

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

(TITLE REGISTERED IN U. S. PATENT OFFICE)

Survival of the Fit-test.—"I am subject to epileptic fits, my only source of income."—*London beggar quoted in the London Advertiser.*

Melting the Linotype.—WITNESS (in an English court)—"The shock caused my wife to go off into asterisks."—*American Defense.*

Cure for Dumbness.—JACK—"This liniment makes my arm smart."

JOAN—"Why not rub some on your head?"—*Answers.*

Faithful Guardian's Sacrifice.—The dog is man's best friend. If you keep a dog, there's never anything left for hash.—*Schenectady Gazette.*

His Big Moment.—If the devil can find plenty for idle hands to do, a number of our fellow citizens are wondering why the devil he doesn't.—*Washington Labor.*

She Can Spell I T.—"Wonder why the boss keeps that stenographer, she can't spell."

"No; casting a spell is her strong point."—*St. Louis Post Dispatch.*

Waving the Flag.—A woman in an English court, charged with shoplifting, was asked by the magistrate if she had anything to say on her own behalf.

"Yes, sir, I have," she replied hopefully. "I take only British goods."—*Boston Transcript.*

Fritz Knows His Ructions.—MOTHER (telling story of Sleeping Beauty)—"So the maid did not dust, the coachman did not take out his carriage, the cook did not make the bread, everything was at a standstill."

FRITZ (aged four)—"I know, Mummy, a general strike."—*Kolner Lustige Zeitung.*

Rattler Psychology.—INSURANCE MAN (putting questions to cowboy)—"Ever had any accidents?"

"No," was the reply.

"Never had an accident in your life?"

"Nope. A rattler bit me once, tho."

"Well, don't you call that an accident?"

"Naw—he bit me on purpose."—*Washington Labor.*

Nodding Terms.—This same knotty old Yankee was in his garden one morning when the town's religious zealot, passing on horseback, called:

"Brother, have you made your peace with God?"

He didn't hear and inquired:

"What say?"

The question was repeated and, resting on his hoe, he drawled:

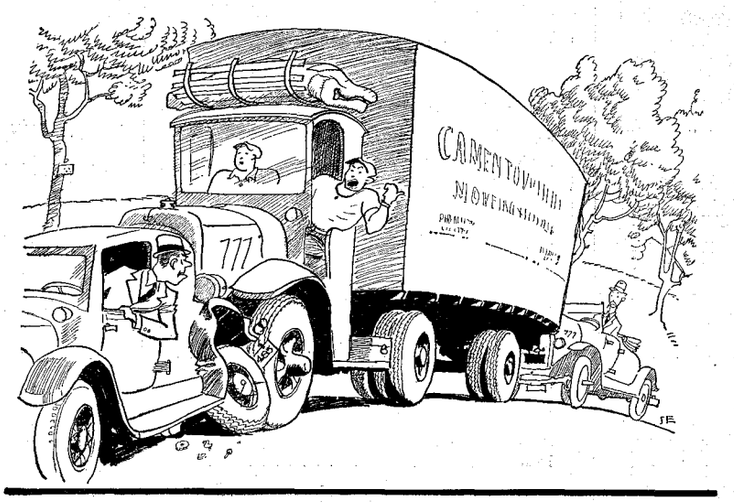
"We ain't come to no open break yit!"—*New York American.*

Now He's Labeled.—

Beware the man who always brags
About his former station.
He seems to be the tin can on
The tail of all creation.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

Line to End Lines.—In Russia it is possible to get a permit to buy railroad tickets without standing in line. One man having this privilege pushed his way to the window, and when the others waiting protested, he said, "But I have a permit to buy a ticket without standing in line."

"So have the rest of us," came the retort. "This is the line for persons who have permits to buy tickets without standing in line."—*Boston Transcript.*



"He shoved me!"
—"Pastime."

Some One to Look Up To.—LANDLADY—"A professor formerly occupied this room, sir. He invented an explosive."

NEW ROOMER—"Ah! I suppose those spots on the ceiling are the explosive."

LANDLADY—"No, they're the professor."—*Annapolis Log.*

Vaccinated for Language.—IRATE GOLFER—"You must take your children away from here, madam. This is no place for them."

MOTHER—"Don't you worry—they can't 'ear nothing new. Their father was a sergeant-major, 'e was."—*English paper.*

Hot Dog's Cousin.—Teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if any one could tell her what a ground-hog was. Up went a little hand, waving frantically.

"Well, Carl, you may tell us what a ground-hog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."—*Washington Labor.*

But He Doesn't Megaphone.—Municipal Court Justice Pette has ruled that crickets in a flat are not a nuisance entitling a tenant to break his lease.

"The cricket," says the court, "is a romantic and indefatigable musician. He is not only a histrionic performer and a singer but a romantic lover as well. His familiar strains may be likened to those of the crooner."—*New York Sun.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

He Repels the Slander.—Somehow it has become noised about that I am again bathing. That is a mistake.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

The Ho-Hum Hour.—Another of those splendid Danish programs will be broadcast over WTMJ to-night from 12:30 to 3 in the yawning.—*Milwaukee Journal.*

Produce That Ocean, Governor.—A. H. Derbyshire has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. Ruby Laffoon of Kentucky. His title is: "Admiral of the Fleet of the Department of Inland Marine."—*Widely quoted news item.*

Tall Scoring.—Twenty-six of twenty-four balls that he rolled down the alleys resulted in strikes.—*Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.*

Fashion Note?—Five of the eight quarter-final brackets in the women's national indoor tennis champions hips were filled after the first day's play.—*New York Times.*

Tut Tut!—Due to the fact that the publisher of *The News* was out of town Sunday, we failed to see Doctor Strong, who is a personal friend much to our regret.—*Crawford (Neb.) paper.*

Gilder of Lilies.—

MAN HUNTED FOR
KILLING 4 SUICIDES

—*Greeley, Colorado, Daily Tribune.*

Price of Inflation.—

MEN'S SILK TIES
Our regular 79c and 98c Ties.....$1.88

—*Manchester (Conn.) Herald.*

They're Mostly Impromptu.—

NORTHERN SENIORS
NAME COMMITTEES
FOR SINNER DANCE

—*Flint (Mich.) Daily Journal.*

Yum Yum.—

BETTER THINGS TO EAT
Johnson's Floor Wax
at
Big Savings.

—*Albuquerque (N. M.) Tribune.*

Beaded Queen in Wonderland.—Queen Marie Antoinette, to whom it was presented by the King, was beaded. King Louis XIV was himself behaded in the revolution of 1792 and the diamond was seized by the revolutionists.—*New York Sun.*

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